CHAPTER 14

READINESS SPARES PACKAGES (RSP) AND HIGH PRIORITY MISSION SUPPORT KITS (HPMSK)

Section 14A— GENERAL

14.1. Purpose. This chapter provides procedures for performing functions peculiar to readiness spares package (RSP) and mission spares packages (HPMSK, CHPMSK, THPMSK, and MSK), and non-airborne RSP management.

14.2. Scope. The provisions of this chapter and related segments of this manual are applicable to all elements of the Air Force performing RSP/MSK functions. Terms commonly used in this chapter are explained in **Attachment 14A-1**.

14.3. Security.

14.3.1. Basic security classification guidance is found in Department of Defense Regulation 5200.1-R, *Information Security Program.* Use AFI 31-401, *Information Security Program Management*, for more detail in those particular areas. The original classification authorities provide additional specifics for individual classified programs, documents, plans, or projects.

14.3.2. In the absence of other considerations, such as a classified organization, asset information for RSP is unclassified.

14.3.3. The flying hour program for computation of RSP is to be marked and handled as "For Official Use Only". However, if the average sortie duration or sortie rate can be derived, and it can be tied to a unit or mission/design/series (MDS), such information is classified SECRET.

14.3.4. Assessments from the Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) Sustainability Assessment Module (SAM) or from the PC Aircraft Sustainability Model (ASM) are classified SECRET when they can be tied to the unit, wing, or theater to which they apply. Refer to Classification Rules Table.

NOTES:

Within the data system, files, reports and software, the categories of information and/or war planning factors and information are classified SECRET when combined, but labels and names of the categories themselves are unclassified. Read notes below Classification table.

Table 14.1. Classification Rules Table.

	Labels/Names	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Rule	**Element Name**	**MDS/ TMS Note 1**	**File Code/ Data-Base Code Note 1**	**SRAN/ DODAAC/ Name Note 1**	**Unit/ Wing/ Fleet Note 1**	**War Plan Note 1**	**REALM CSMS RSP Note 1**	**SO Note 1**	**PMAI/ PAA Note 1**
1	Sortie Rate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Average Sortie Duration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Maximum Sortie Turn Rate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Attrition Rates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Scenario Days/ Time Periods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Flying Hours	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Fully Mission Capable Aircraft	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Sortie Generation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	War Planning Data	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	Expenditure Per Sortie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE: Classify SECRET when data information (e.g., labels, names, designations. etc.,) as illustrated in the Classification Table are combined with data information under Rows 1-9 data with column data A-H. WSMIS classified systems operate under the SECRET High Global Command & Control System (GCCS) environment. This includes information portrayal in charts, graphs, etc.

Examples when to classify SECRET:

Rule 1: Sortie rate by itself/with no association, is unclassified. Sortie rates expressed in per PMAI per day or month. Sortie rate used with any combination of data in columns A-E and rows 1-9. Displaying sortie with a weapon system is SECRET. To display data with a weapon system or derivative data that has any of the combinations displayed (below example) in columns 0 through 4 (notional data) as sortie (3) x ASD (4) x PMAI (15) x 10 days = 1800 hrs, is SECRET. To further combine the DSO (number/percent)/ PMAI by time periods, it is SECRET.

- Derivative data or sources means anytime you can derive a weapons system (MDS/TMS) information from a SRAN/location, Unit, Wing, Fleet, SAM File/Data Base code, CSMS/REALM RSP Number, and/or to war planning data.

Table 14.2. Unclassified Example Using Notional Data.

F015E	PMAI =150 DAY	1) Sortie Rate	2) ASD	3) Max Turn Rate	4) DSO/%	Total Hours	Grand Total (hrs)
	1-10	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0/91.2	1800	
	11-20	1.0	1.0	3.0	8.0/67	150	1950

Table 14.3. FOUO Unclassified Example Using F015E Notional Data (Total Hours Per Day).

F015E											
1) 180	2)180	3) 180	4) 180	5) 180	6) 180	7) 180	8) 180	9) 180	10) 180	1-10 totals 1800	Any Pro-gram Day
11) 15	12)15	13) 15	14) 15	15) 15	16) 15	17) 15	18) 15	19) 15	20) 15	11-20 totals 150	20 Total 1950

- The above portrayal of data is "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) and requires the information, electronic and printed media, to be marked and controlled as sensitive information in accordance with the Computer Security Act of 1987, Reference Appendix C, Department of Defense (DoD) 5200.1-R, 17 Jan 97. However, when displaying data contained under rules 1-9 with the above data, it is **SECRET.**

- Marking/control of FOUO media: Unclassified documents and material containing FOUO data shall be marked FOUO at the bottom of the front cover (if any), the title page (if any), the first page and the outside of the back cover (if any). Pages of the document that contain FOUO information shall be marked FOUO at the bottom. Items other than paper documents, such as computer diskettes, shall bear proper internal and external markings that alert the holder, or viewer, that the item contains FOUO information. Storage of FOUO media shall be either in a locked building and/or cabinet. Ensure location procedures are followed.

This rule applies to all of the WSMIS Classification Rules listed and to the applicable sections in this guidance.

Rule 2: Average sortie duration (ASD) by itself/with no association, is unclassified. ASD expressed as a number (hrs) per day or month. Same as rule 1. Display as ASD/duration with a weapon system or other derivative data, **is SECRET**. See Rule 1 of this section.

Rule 3: Maximum sortie (turn) rate by itself/with no association, is unclassified. Maximum sortie (turn) rate expressed as a number (hrs) day or month. See Rule 1 of this section. To depict maximum sorties (turn) rates with a weapon system or other derivative data, is **SECRET**. See Rule 1 of this section.

Rule 4: Scenario days/time periods by itself/with no association, is unclassified. Expressed this data as D-/D+7 or as day/period 1-8, and tied to a weapon system or derivative data in 1-9, is SECRET. See Rule 1 of this section.

Rule 5: Attrition rate by itself/with no association, is unclassified. Portrayal of this data with a weapon system or other derivative data makes it **SECRET**. See Rule 1 of this section.

Rule 6: Flying hours by itself/with no association, is unclassified. See note 1. To display flying hours as a sortie, or ASD or maximum sortie rate in combination with a weapon system or other derivative data, or percent flown day/night, is **SECRET.** To display only hours as total hours daily/over time with a weapon system, SRAN, RSP number, unit, wing, fleet, is **FOUO.** See Rule 1 of this section.

Table 14.4. Classified Example for F15E Weapon System and Derivative Data.

PLANNED		WITH ON HAND/AUTHORIZED SPARES				
DAILY		DAILY				
DAY ACRFT QTY	DAILY FLY HRS	TOTAL FLY HRS	FMC ACRFT	DAILY PCT FLY HRS	TOTAL PCT FLY HRS	UTE PCT RATE

Rule 7: Fully mission capable (FMC)/aircraft availability by itself, with no association, is unclassified. See note 1. Portray this data with a weapon system or other derivative data, is **SECRET.** A capability assessment has data portrayed that related to C-ratings in AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training Systems (SORTS).* See Rule 6 of this section.

Rule 8: Sortie generation by itself/with no association, is unclassified. See note 1. Portrayal of this data with a weapon system or other derivative data, is **SECRET.** A capability assessment has data portrayed that related to C-ratings in AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System*. See Rule 6 of this section.

Rule 9: War Planning data, is **SECRET**. See note 1. Portrayal of this data with a weapon system or other derivative data, is **SECRET.** This data can include war base employment/deployment data (time phased force & deployment data (TPFDD)) and other force structure data such as activation/deactivation dates. This information also relates to units, weapon systems, locations, countries, designation to location relationships, logistics areas for specific plans that are classified. A capability assessment links together wartime operational and logistics support factors depicting plans data associated with OPLAN/MTW/MRC/SSC scenario, database files and products, thus, making the information **SECRET.** For standalone applications: all classification rules apply. If higher or lower classification is used in the approved standalone environment, data shall be marked according to the derivative data and classification rules.

Rule 10: Expenditure Per Sortie (EPS). The display and calculation of EPS is always classified SECRET.

The classification rules are consistent with the HQ USAF/X0PW Memorandum, Subject *Classification Guide, War & Mobilization Plan Volume 3,* dated 15 Mar 96 and Executive Order 12958, Rule X4 (exempt for automatic downgrading because of war planning data.

14.4. Reference Documents.

14.4.1. USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 5.

14.4.2. “Security Classification Guidance for WSMIS", currently in draft.

14.4.3. HQ USAF RSP Authorization Document.

14.4.4. USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 1, Annex E.

14.4.5. USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 3.

14.4.6. Equipment Allowance Standards (AS), for non-airborne RSPs.

14.4.7. Storage and maintenance is to be in accordance with applicable Technical Orders (TO) and Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*.

14.4.8. AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS).*

14.4.9. AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*.

14.5. Overview.

14.5.1. The major objective of the RSP program is to support national strategy in consonance with the guidance issued by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Specifically, the Air Force objective is to authorize, acquire on time, preposition, prestock, and maintain in a serviceable condition ready for use, all RSP needed to support the wartime activities specified in the War and Mobilization Plan (WMP).

14.5.2. Wartime support for USAF and the Air Reserve Components (ARC) is provided through the utilization of on-hand primary operating stocks (POS) and RSPs. The RSP is prepositioned at or near the base of intended use and/or airlifted to the employment bases prior to, concurrently with, or following the deploying forces Planning for deployment of RSP must consider dispersal of RSP assets to minimize exposure of these critical resources to hostile action. RSPs are considered supplies of vital importance and must be stored in facilities that meet the fire protection standards identified in the DoD Military Handbook 1008C, *Fire Protection for Facilities, Engineering, Design and Construction*. RSP requirements must be based on the maintenance capabilities planned to be available at the wartime location, according to the supported commander's concept of operations. Items and quantities in RSPs will, in all cases, be the minimum necessary to support major command (MAJCOM) required missions as reflected in WMP tasking.

14.5.3. The responsibilities levied on Air Force and ARCs outlined herein are binding and are not subject to any deviation unless approved by HQ USAF/A4.

14.5.4. The only kinds of RSPs that are considered WRM are BEAR support packages and Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE)/Fuels Operational Readiness Capability Equipment (FORCE). Items in these types of RSPs must be managed in accordance with the policy and procedures contained in this chapter and AFI 25-101. WRM will be identified separately from other materiel for accounting, management and reporting purposes.

14.5.5. Normally, the only items that may be included in airborne RSP are those that are included in subsystems listed on the Minimum Essential Subsystem List (MESL) for the supported weapon system, that generate a NMC grounding condition. Non-airborne requirements are determined by the MAJCOM with the concurrence of the inventory management specialist (IMS)/equipment specialist (ES). The RSP will include spares necessary to support all end items in the deploying aviation unit type code (UTC) or the corresponding non-airborne UTC. Equipment items, including support equipment, may not be included in RSPs. Those items go with the maintenance UTC. Spare parts to repair that support equipment may be included in the RSP.

14.5.6. Although the starter and swing concept does not apply to RSPs, the concept for RSPs within swing forces is to swing the forces with their remaining RSP and robust the depleted stocks as available from units worldwide. Air Force doctrine is to immediately establish premium transportation based air routes for eligible Class IX(a) and Class VII(x) assets from point of use to repair node and retrograde to point of use so as to achieve consistent resupply within 72 hours. Fundamental logistics

warfighting doctrine and assumptions are found in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume I, Annex E, "Logistics."

14.6. RSP Types.

14.6.1. Over time, as force structure and operational planning change, authorizations for RSP change also. Packages are developed to support the force as it is planned to exist at several specific points in time.

14.6.1.1. A contingency package is built to support the force as it will exist at the end of the current review cycle; therefore the review contingency package will be built to match authorizations for the next fiscal year. The assets needed to fill the contingency package should have been budgeted and bought as part of an earlier buy package.

14.6.1.2. A buy package is to be input to the next budget cycle after the current review cycle is completed. The review buy package will be built to match authorizations three fiscal years into the future.

14.7. Responsibilities.

14.7.1. HQ USAF responsibilities:

14.7.1.1. Ensure the RSP Authorization document is published annually, coincides with the annual publication of the Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statements and is distributed to the users within 2 weeks of publication and prior to the annual review.

14.7.1.2. Review and approve or specify required changes to RSP review minutes within 5 workdays of receipt.

14.7.2. Commanders of all echelons must ensure that appropriate priority is afforded all phases of the RSP program because of its major importance to the success of planned wartime operations.

14.7.3. MAJCOMs and Field Operating Agencies will:

14.7.3.1. Distribute command RSP allocations to specific units in support of existing war plans according to assigned unit priorities.

14.7.3.2. Assign unit robust priority code based on the Air Force Programming Document and the DOC response time from the TPFDD and Operations Plan (OPlan). Priorities are assigned sequentially for a base, to include all MDSs assigned to the host and tenant units, by the host base MAJCOM.

14.7.3.3. Provide necessary implementation instructions to Air Force bases under their control where RSPs are authorized, to insure compliance with Air Force policies and procedures.

14.7.3.4. Designate bases, in coordination with other concerned commands and agencies, to obtain, store, maintain, and/or report RSP authorized for bases that cannot perform these functions.

14.7.3.5. Direct their representative at provisioning conferences to provide a copy of the Provisioning Parts List (PPL) annotated with the RSP quantities to their appropriate RSP manager.

14.7.3.6. Review and submit required reports.

14.7.3.7. Determine their economic order quantity (EOQ) RSP requirements and provide them to the System Program Director (SPD) RSP manager in the proper system format.

14.7.3.8. Review the USAF approved authorizations contained in the RSP Authorization Document in conjunction with their OPlans.

14.7.3.9. Ensure the REALM header data for contingency and buy packages match the RSP Authorization Document.

14.7.3.10. Release assets in accordance with the Spares Priority Release Sequence and RSP contingency flags.

14.7.4. The Wing Logistics Group Commander or the equivalent at each base where RSP is authorized will:

14.7.4.1. Act as the base focal point to see that all base responsibilities for RSPs are properly carried out.

14.7.4.2. Determine, monitor, and insure adequate and timely corrective action by the responsible agency on all deficiencies hampering the capability of the base to carry out its responsibilities for RSP.

14.7.4.3. Train concerned personnel in the complete concept of the RSP program and keep them informed of all changes.

14.7.4.4. Keep RSPs serviceable at all times in accordance with **paragraph 14.12.** of this chapter.

14.7.5. The Supply Commander will:

14.7.5.1. Perform the necessary supply planning to support the wartime mission with RSP. To assist in this process, use the planning guidelines in AFMAN 10-401.

14.7.5.2. Maintain accurate RSP authorizations and process all reports in a timely manner. At a minimum, the Supply Commander will process the S05 reconciliation semiannually.

14.7.5.3. Maintain an accurate inventory of RSP assets through inspection and inventory as required.

14.7.5.4. Determine annual Aircraft EOQ authorization requirements using Consumable RSP automated systems and forward to MAJCOM.

14.7.6. HQ AFMC will:

14.7.6.1. Compute RSP recoverable spares requirements.

14.7.6.2. Correctly initiate the quarterly overlay of RSP spares requirements to the D200A system.

14.7.6.3. Conduct staff visits to subordinate activities when requested.

14.7.6.4. Coordinate with HQ USAF/A4, OSSG/ILS, and any affected MAJCOMs when changes are made to policies prescribed in this chapter.

14.7.6.5. Review reports submitted by Air Logistics Centers (ALC) and operating activities.

14.7.6.6. Review the USAF approved aircraft authorizations contained in the RSP Authorization Document for logistics supportability and identify disconnects to HQ USAF/A4 for resolution. The annual authorization document must be distributed no later than 1 July each year.

14.7.7. ALCs will:

14.7.7.1. Execute RSP management responsibility for specific weapon systems and end items of equipment at each ALC as shown in **Figure 14.1.**.

14.7.7.2. Establish a single ALC focal point for RSP policy and systems issues.

14.7.7.3. The ALC RSP Monitor will:

14.7.7.3.1. Be the focal point for correspondence concerning RSP policy and procedures.

14.7.7.3.2. Monitor and ensure that RSP worksheets or control lists forwarded by SPDs to IMSs are reviewed, updated, and signed in a timely manner.

14.7.7.3.3. Manage the data flow to and from appropriate data systems and monitor their operation. Provide MAJCOM EOQ spares and spare parts requirements diskettes to their D040 Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) in a timely fashion. Correctly execute the D040 work units necessary for overlay of EOQ RSP requirements to D072 and D087H.

14.7.7.4. ALCs will distribute Selected Prime Items List, RCS: MTC-LG(Q)8901, in time to allow appropriate file maintenance for each D200A requirements computation cycle. ALCs and HQ AFMC print the Basic Cost Print Product, RCS: MTC-LG(Q)7121, within 30 days after the asset cutoff date of the quarterly D200A computation. Both reports are designated emergency status code C-2. Continue reporting during emergency conditions, precedence normal. Continue reporting during minimize.

14.7.7.5. Provide assistance to MAJCOMs for redistribution of RSP assets, as requested.

14.7.8. SPDs for each weapon system or end item will:

14.7.8.1. Direct their delegate to a provisioning conference (if it is someone other than the SPD RSP manager) to provide a copy of the PPL, annotated with the RSP quantities, to the RSP manager. Minutes of the conference may be used if the RSP quantities for all applicable items were documented in the minutes subject to approval by the ALC provisioning conference chairperson.

14.7.8.2. Direct their RSP manager to:

14.7.8.2.1. Provide instructions for use of aggregation accounts.

14.7.8.2.2. Act as the central RSP focal point between using commands and AFMC.

14.7.8.2.3. Control the assignment of RSP serial numbers.

14.7.8.2.4. Develop RSPs in accordance with the RSP Authorization Document.

14.7.8.2.5. Preside over RSP reviews.

14.7.8.2.6. Review RSP periodically, in accordance with Air Force policy, to ensure that packages are built in accordance with appropriate authorization documents, that the range of items in the packages conforms to what was agreed upon by the using MAJCOMs, and that they are completed in a timely manner.

Table 14.5. Air Force Weapon Systems and Equipment by Management ALC.

OKLAHOMA CITY	OGDEN	SAN ANTONIO	LOCK-HEED	WARNER ROBINS	AIR FORCE CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT CENTER	COLORADO SPRINGS	BOEING
B-1 B-2 B-52 Cruise Missiles KC-135 E-3 E-4 Engines J-69 J-85 TF-34 TF-39 T-56 C/KC-135	F-16 Flight Simulators Photo-Reconnaissance Items Strategic Missiles A-10 Non-airborne Comm. Electronics Items	Automatic Test Equipment Engines Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants Trainer Aircraft	F-117 F-22 C-130J	C-5 C-17 C-130 C-141 U2 F-15 E-8 Electronic Warfare Items Harvest Eagle/Falcon Items Helicopters Materials Handling Equipment Tactical Missiles Vehicles Red Horse	Electronic Security Items	Space Systems	F-77

14.7.8.2.7. Load post-review database on REALM PC and ensure the correct passage of 5 and 6 records to the using commands at the conclusion of a review.

14.7.8.2.8. Distribute modification data along with publication of milestones.

14.7.9. These procedures (in **paragraph 14.7.**) are equally applicable to other agencies at all levels of command and will ensure compliance with USAF RSP policies and instructions as they pertain to the functions of their agencies.

Section 14B—READINESS SPARES PACKAGE (IRSP)/MOBILITY READINESS SPARES PACKAGE (MRSP) - GENERAL

14.8. Authorization Document.

14.8.1. Authorizations are based entirely on formal wartime tasking in the War and Mobilization Plan, Volume III. That tasking is determined by agreement between HQ USAF/XO (or equivalent for non-airborne authorizations) and the appropriate MAJCOM operational OPR. Authorizations for RSP resulting from those wartime taskings are listed in the HQ USAF RSP Authorization Document. Volume I provides authorization for airborne RSP, and Volume 2 provides authorization for non-airborne RSP. MAJCOMs are authorized RSP for allocation to specific units/bases. The only effective avenue for the update/correction of Volume I of the authorization document is for the using MAJCOM operations community to advocate such an update/correction to the appropriate Air Staff OPR.

14.8.1.1. For airborne systems, since the SPD must build RSPs in accordance with the published authorization document, MAJCOMs and HQ AFMC must ensure that any changes are identified to HQ USAF/A4 by 1 November. MAJCOMs, in conjunction with HQ AFMC and the appropri-

ate SPD, develop the spares lists, which make up the MRSP or IRSP. The RSP will be adapted to fit the peculiar mission requirements of each individual organization to which it applies. Squadron specific contingency packages may be developed for all aircraft weapon systems other than tanker and strategic airlift aircraft. Either MRSP or IRSP will be authorized against a single requirement, but not both. End items (including communications security items) with Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability and Category (ERRC) Code "S" or "U" will not be included in RSP.

14.8.2. A separate, unit-specific contingency package may be established for each unit authorized a MRSP or IRSP. The tankers and Air Mobility Command (AMC) strategic airlift aircraft are exempted from unit specific contingency package development per policy waiver granted by HQ USAF/A4. When required, the MAJCOM will assign discrete identification numbers to contingency authorizations provided to field units.

14.9. Aircraft/Mission/End Item/POD Serial Number Structure.

14.9.1. A standard thirteen-digit serial number structure will be used to identify all RSPs. The SPD RSP managers (or subsystem program manager for end items not managed under an SPD office) will assign serial numbers in the D087H and the D040 systems. The program manager for Civil Engineering IRSP is the MAJCOM. See **Attachment 14A-2**, **Attachment 14A-3**, and **Attachment 14A-4** for detailed examples, and data elements.

14.10. New Weapon Systems.

14.10.1. The initial step in RSP development will be a preliminary meeting between the SPD and MAJCOM, chaired by the SPD or delegated alternate, to determine when and by what method the initial RSP provisioning quantities will be computed and passed to the SPD RSP manager. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared to document the specific ground rules and method of operation. Copies of the minutes will be provided to System Program Office (SPO), the MAJCOM RSP manager, the SPD RSP manager, the appropriate ALC RSP Monitor, HQ USAF/A4, HQ AFMC/A4RX, and all attendees.

14.10.2. Selection of newly designed nonstocklisted items for inclusion in RSP must be a joint decision of the SPD and the MAJCOM.

14.10.3. The provisioning quantities will be computed to the greatest extent possible using the Aircraft Sustainability Model (ASM). Guidelines for determining the quantity for an item not computable with ASM are in **paragraph 14.37.**.

14.10.4. Close coordination in this process is required by the SPD RSP manager, the ALC RSP monitor, HQ AFMC, and the MAJCOM OPRs.

14.11. Requisitioning.

14.11.1. The MAJCOMs may request RSP authorizations six months prior to the established unit initial operational capability (IOC) date in order to allow sufficient time for normal planning, programming, and management actions. However, bases will not load or requisition new RSP authorizations earlier than 120 days prior to the IOC date. Any exceptions to this policy must be negotiated between the MAJCOM and the SPD.

14.11.2. Authorizations will be loaded on base accountable records for the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) bases and satellites according to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**. Authorizations for non-SBSS bases will be accounted for according to applicable manual account directives.

14.11.3. RSP requirements will be ordered using urgency justification code (UJC) "BT." Requisitions for RSP will contain the applicable project code and the appropriate demand code.

14.11.4. IMSs will not cancel requisitions for RSP without coordination/concurrence of the applicable MAJCOM, and the SPD.

14.11.5. Initial requisitions against aggregation accounts (see **Volume I, Part One, Chapter 11, Section AO** for general procedures) will be submitted using the routing identifier code (RIC) provided by the SPD. Follow-on requisitions will contain the standard RIC.

14.12. Storage and Maintenance.

14.12.1. All RSP and peacetime assets required to support activities specified in the USAF WMPs 3 and 5 will be maintained in a serviceable condition. The command requiring RSPs to be stored at non-USAF locations will be responsible for its maintenance. All expendables and equipment owned by the Supply Commander will be rotated with similar peacetime items to protect their continued serviceability. Shelf-life controls that are established for like peacetime assets will be applied to wartime spares.

14.12.2. Tenant organizations required to maintain a deployment capability will keep the required manpower authorizations to support the mobility requirement. Host/tenant support agreements will be established to specify who will store and maintain the RSP. (See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 2**)

14.12.3. Assets authorized for IRSP may be commingled with POS. Assets in MRSP may not be commingled with POS; however, MRSP assets may be stored in field/equipment shops such as the battery shop, wheel and tire shop, and the engine shop.

14.12.4. Whenever possible, MRSP should be stored in mobility bins or in segregated base warehouse bins. Items too large for mobility bins may be stored on pallets for immediate movement.

14.12.5. The maintaining activity must insure that proper shelf life control, rotation, TO compliance, and inventory practices are followed.

14.12.5.1. Shelf life controls and other inspection functions established for like peacetime assets will be applied to RSP items.

14.12.5.2. TO compliance actions, in accordance with applicable TOs, will be accomplished in the same manner for both peacetime and RSP assets. Functional check requirements, as specified in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 7, Part 3** will be performed prior to the item being placed in RSP. The frequency of subsequent inspections or checks will be as specified in the governing TO.

14.12.5.3. All classified assets will be inventoried semiannually. All other assets will be inventoried annually. An MRSP will be inventoried within 10 days after return from deployment. The Supply Commander has the option to seal MRSP bins at the time of deployment. Inventory of such bins upon return will be optional if seals are intact. In addition, the gaining Supply Commander has the option of inventorying a MRSP when it is received on a transfer or loan from another unit.

14.13. Accountability, Use and Movement.

14.13.1. All investment items, regardless of authorization source, will be carried on FB/FE detail records.

14.13.2. All RSP expense items carried on the FB account will be reflected on the Working Capital Fund Consolidated Stratification and Transaction Report (Table III), RCS: MTC-FM(M&Q) 7196, as part of the Working Capital Fund inventory.

14.13.3. Allowance Standard items (equipment items -- ERRC code "S" and "U") will be accounted for on EAID (Equipment Authorized Inventory Data) details. Spares to support equipment packages such as HARVEST EAGLE, HARVEST FALCON, etc. must be accounted for on a WRM spares detail record. Until the time of actual use, the assets must be reflected on the Working Capital Fund Consolidated Stratification and Transaction Report (Table III), RCS: MTC-FM(M&Q)7196, as part of the Working Capital Fund inventory.

14.13.4. RSPs will be used to support deployments of USAF weapon systems. RSPs are not inviolate and are a source of parts to return weapon systems to an operational condition.

14.13.5. When an RSP authorization is permanently transferred from one command to another, the MRSP bins and assets will normally be transferred intact to the gaining command. Those items of RSP that are not transferred will be made available for redistribution. If an RSP authorization is deleted from USAF requirements, the using command will inform the storing command Supply Commander. Disposition instructions will be requested as outlined in this chapter. The HQ USAF RSP Authorization Document will identify transfers and deletions wherever possible. Any omissions or conflicts with the document must be addressed from the using command's operations staff to the authorizing OPR at HQ USAF, with information copies to HQ USAF/A4.

14.13.6. At the option of the using command, the peacetime deployment of an MRSP or MRSP segment will be transferred to the host account (gaining Regional Supply Squadron (RSS)) if the deployment is for greater than 30 days. RSP will not be transferred if the deployment is for less than 30 days. Any time this option is exercised, the using command or subordinate headquarters will coordinate all support requirements in advance with the command providing computer support for the deployment (and the command providing home station support, if different than the using command). Temporary package transfers involving packages assigned to ARC units will also be coordinated with HQ AFRC or Air National Guard (ANG), as appropriate. In addition, the using command or subordinate headquarters must publish detailed guidance in appropriate deployment planning and implementation documents to ensure adequate controls over the deployed assets.

14.13.6.1. If the option to transfer is not exercised, details will contain deployment indicators, and accountability for the items will remain at the home station.

14.13.6.2. If the temporary transfer option is selected, the designated computer support base will assume MRSP accountability. However, the owning base still retains MRSP SORTS reporting responsibility as provided in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26** and AFI 10-201, Chapter 3.

14.13.7. Transfer of accountability has no bearing on the responsibility of the forward Supply Commander to support the deployed unit and the MRSP. If transferred, the host Supply Commander will assume accountability for the MRSP. If there is no forward base supply account at the deployed location, the commander of the deployed unit will assign supervisory responsibility to a member of the deployed unit who will operate the MRSP as prescribed herein. At the option of the using command,

the MRSP and accompanying personnel may be co-located with the aviation package under the control of the deployed unit commander.

14.13.8. Use and peacetime replenishment of MRSP assets while deployed will be as specified in MAJCOM to MAJCOM operations orders and agreements.

14.13.9. Items consumed while the MRSP is on temporary loan will be replaced by the using organization, insofar as possible, prior to return of the package. If time does not permit, it will be returned to the organization with the existing shortages, and action taken to replace items.

14.13.10. RSPs are prepositioned as follows:

14.13.10.1. When RSPs cannot be prepositioned at USAF locations, the storing command will select alternate storage locations in coordination with the using command, AFMC, and any other affected commands.

14.13.10.2. The using command will be responsible for arranging logistics support for its activities at non-USAF locations in the continental United States. Arrangements with ANG units will be negotiated through the National Guard Bureau. This will be coordinated with storing/reporting commands (as appropriate), AFMC, and any other USAF command, military service or governmental agency concerned. When the designated storing/reporting command has an RSP prepositioning requirement at a non-USAF location and does not have the capability to support that requirement, the using command and HQ USAF/A4G will be advised. The using command will evaluate the requirement for prepositioning the RSP and, if valid, will negotiate an alternate method of support. If a solution to the problem cannot be found, the issue will be elevated to HQ USAF/A4G for final resolution.

14.14. Reporting and Assessment.

14.14.1. Information pertaining to the RSPs is used in two very significant processes. First, contingency package data supports warfighting capability reporting in the SORTS process. Refer to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26** for specific supply RSP SORTS reporting procedures. Second, buy package data supports the worldwide recoverable item requirement computation in D200A.

14.14.2. Recoverable Assembly Management Program (RAMP) reporting will be prepared according to the applicable sections of **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 19**. Procedures prescribed in **Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**, and other applicable sections of **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2** apply when submitting reports from bases operating under the SBSS.

14.14.3. Weekly R-30 on-hand asset reporting through CSMS and the D087C system authorized quantities for contingency packages provide the basis for formal Air Force assessment of RSP for aircraft units in WSMIS SAM. ASM and WSMIS SAM provide assessments based on that reported data, R26 data, and their own internal operations scenarios. These assessments are used as input to SORTS to fulfill the Joint Chiefs of Staff reporting requirements. They include recoverable spares and engines (engines are in WSMIS SAM only) and provide capability estimates in terms of aircraft availability and sortie generation. Problem parts or limiting factors identified during SAM/ASM assessment are passed to the WSMIS Supportability, Analysis and Visibility (SAV) module. Unit/wing assessments identified to a specific unit are classified SECRET and are available through the MAJCOM. Unit/wing assessments not identified to a specific unit will be treated as For Official Use Only (FOUO). Theater/OPlan assessments are classified SECRET.

14.15. RSP Requirements and D200A.

14.15.1. All currently authorized (“A” status) RSP packages are passed to D200A four times a year. The D200A system runs quarterly, based on asset management snapshots taken on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December. Approximately two weeks after each snapshot, D200A is ready to accept RSP data from D087H. When initiated by HQ AFMC, D087H creates a tape for each ALC containing data for items that they manage. The system will pull all "A" status packages with a non-zero authorization factor and roll stock number quantities across all packages times the authorization factor, to the subgroup master. Each ALC runs preprocessing edit checks on their data and transmits the results to Tinker AFB for central processing.

14.15.2. If the RSP manager detects an error in the RSP data passed to D200A, they must notify all affected ALCs of the error so that IMs can correct it during their D200A file maintenance. Errors can occur due to SPD file maintenance not being done, or being done incorrectly, or can result from last minute changes to the RSP Authorization Document. Notification must go to the affected ALCs' RSP OPR and will include a statement of the problem, the correct data, the Package Serial Number (PSN) or End Item Serial Number (ESN) and factor, the weapon system(s) affected, and the note code of the items involved.

14.16. Independent/Dependent Concept.

14.16.1. The independent/dependent squadron is a mobility concept designed to recognize wartime deployment and beddown plans for aircraft units. If two aircraft squadrons having the same MDS are programmed to deploy and operate from a single wartime beddown location, an attempt will be made to draw those squadrons from a single wing and tailor unit equipment and manning to recognize the efficiencies inherent to multiple squadron beddown.

14.16.2. Regardless of how the authorized MRSP is warehoused or packaged for deployment, it will be reported as a single MRSP of the Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI). The dependent MRSP must be combined with the independent MRSP and will be SORTS reported as a single MRSP of the combined PMAI.

14.16.3. When units operate under the independent/dependent concept, a "working package" of the combined PMAI must be built. This package will not be listed in the RSP Authorization Document, and must always have an authorization factor of zero, because no such unit actually exists. It is built solely to aid in determining the quantities for NSNs in the dependent package. The working package and dependent MRSP will be built after all file maintenance has been done on the independent package. Create the working package by copying the independent package to a serial number containing the combined PMAI of the independent and the dependent packages, and an "N" in the thirteenth position of the PSN. In this new "N" package, change the flying hours and Direct Support Objectives (DSO) to reflect the combined PMAI. Create the dependent MRSP by copying the independent MRSP to a serial number containing the dependent PMAI and an “N” in the thirteenth position, then, if necessary, adjusting the flying hours and the DSOs.

14.16.4. The independent/dependent operational concept leads to adjustments after the computation. The independent, dependent, and working packages are computed separately. Quantities in the dependent package are then adjusted (and computation exception code "D" entered) for each national stock number (NSN) according to the following criteria:

14.16.4.1. For computed items, subtract the quantity computed for the independent package from the quantity computed for the working package and file maintain the difference as the quantity for the dependent package.

14.16.4.2. For noncomputed items file maintain the dependent package with the NOP quantity provided by the MAJCOM at the review and assign computation exception codes and NOP reason codes in the same way.

14.17. Computing Wartime Spare Parts for Strategic Airlift.

14.17.1. The unique nature of C-5 and C-17 strategic airlift operations forces the Air Mobility Command to have a unique logistics structure. While other aircraft normally operate from their home base or out of deployed location with deployed maintenance, strategic airlifters must fly everywhere. A fighter or bomber sortie typically launches from and returns to the same location. An airlifter normally flies a route, typically originating at a main operating base (MOB), on either the East or West Coast, continuing on to various pickup and delivery locations around the world, finally returning to the MOB. Based on the unique operational style of strategic airlift, wartime requirements are computed as both MRSPs and IRSPs. This computation considers the relationship between the IRSPs and the MRSPs. The MRSPs reflect the PSP support, and the IRSPs reflect the demands from the Forward Supply Locations (FSL).

14.17.2. MRSP/IRSP computation. The IRSP computation assumes that the PSP responds immediately to demands from the forward locations. This assumption provides the key to the MRSP computation—the resupply time to the forward locations does not include any supply delays. The order and ship time (OST) from the PSP to the FSL is the resupply time for the MRSP computation. There is no cannibalization for the MRSP, as cannibalization en route is rare. See **Table 14.3.** for additional parameters.

Table 14.6. Key Strategic Airlift Model Parameters.

Component	MRSP	IRSP
Order & Ship Time	10 Days	10 Days
Base Repair Time	Unused	Actual
Depot Repair Time	0	0
NRTS Percentage	100%	Actual
NRTS before/after	Before	Before
Base Repair Start	Day 1	Day 1
Depot Repair Start	Day 1	Day 1
Order and Ship Start	Day 1	Day 1
Pipeline Buy	Item	100%
Exponential Repair	No	No
Cannibalization	None	Full
Direct Support Objective	93%	Aprox. 91%

14.17.2.1. Number of Locations: The new computation builds an IRSP for each MOB and a collection of MRSPs. The number of RSPs is a function of the fleet size and changes as the fleet grows and shrinks. Five MRSPs are used whenever primary aircraft authorizations (PAA) is 72 or greater and three MRSPs when PAA is 71 or less.

14.17.2.2. Types of MRSP: MRSPs are defined based on maintenance capability. Recovery is the highest level of maintenance capability. A recovery MRSPs has the entire range of NSNs. Remove and replace (RR) is the next level of maintenance capability. An RR MRSP excludes some large/hard to replace parts.

14.17.3. Each computed MRSP is a regional kit, designed to support the activity in an area. For each MDS, there is a recovery MRSP in each theater (Pacific and Atlantic) plus an RR MRSP for use in CONUS called a stateside mobility (SSM) MRSP. When the PAA exceeds 71, each theater requires two RR MRSPs.

14.17.3.1. Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) Offset: POS offset eliminates double counting of spares requirements by subtracting available peacetime assets from the gross war requirement. For the IRSP, the full POS level at an MOB is available and is subtracted as the offset. To calculate the MRSP offset, subtract one from the authorized level at each individual FSL. The remaining cumulative sum total is then offset from the gross MRSP wartime requirement for the affected NSN.

14.17.3.2. Flying Hour Pro-ration and Deceleration: A majority of the activity is en-route, thus MRSPs now receive more than half of the total flying hour projection. Since the MOBs support the en-route operations, the demands at an MOB include the demands generated by the local activity at the MOB plus all the demands that flow from the en-route locations it supports. Compute the IRSPs as if they get all of the aircraft and flying hours. Prorate activity among the MRSPs according to **Table 14.3.**. AMC will validate and apply a deceleration factor to the total C-5 and C-17 aircraft flying hour program annually during the RSP review process. Deceleration will be applied using the deceleration formula with a factor of 25 % and the previous year's average sortie duration.

Table 14.7. Flying Hour Pro-Ration.

Kit	Type	Percent when PAA <71	Percent when PAA >71
MRSP 1	SSM-RR	21	21
MRSP 2	RR	N/A	18
MRSP 3	RR	N/A	11
MRSP 4	Recovery	31	15
MRSP 5	Recovery	23	10
IRSP 1	IRSP	13	13
IRSP 2	IRSP	12	12
Total		100	100

14.17.3.3. Direct Support Objective: Express the IRSP DSO in terms of airplanes allowed to be grounded. Express the MRSP DSO in terms of on-time departure. Calculate the actual percentage using the number of aircraft authorized by the RSP Authorization Document. Use LMI's RSPPRO program to determine actual input figures.

14.18. Funding for RSPs. Operating commands conduct RSP reviews annually in association with AFMC. As a result, RSPs and high priority mission support kits (HPMSKs) are updated each year. This right-sizes the RSPs/HPMSKs each year with the updated types and number of parts to execute a unit's wartime tasking at the approved authorization level. Out of date items are removed and new items are added based on modifications, demand rate changes, meantime between failure changes and maintenance experience with past deployments. New requirements are compared by the AFMC logistics systems, i.e., D087 (RSP and HPMSK levels) and the D200A (Requirements). AFMC will provide projected requirement changes by kit serial number and weapon system to each MAJCOM to review and validate. Programming and budgeting for RSP and HPMSK annual adjustments is the responsibility of AFMC on behalf of the Air Force. AFMC will include these requirements in the Air Force Working Capital Fund POM, using 3400 funds provided centrally through Program Element 78033, Stock Fund Cash.

14.18.1. MRSP authorizations are funded through two types of funds--in the 3010/3080 procurement accounts and in the 3400 O&M funds. New MRSPs and authorization changes required for modification of current weapon systems or mission changes are funded through the 3010/3080 procurement accounts. New authorizations can be driven by new weapon systems entering Air Force inventory, modification of current weapon systems, or mission changes. Mission changes include changes in operational requirements (e.g., conventional vs. nuclear), changes in number of PAA supported, changes in the WMP-5, such as independent vs. dependent kits or in-place vs. mobility kits. New authorizations and mission changes will be carried in an "unfunded" status until verification of funding/asset source. The presence of an authorization in an "unfunded" status reflects the lead Commands' commitment to fund the requirement in their POM for all users of the new kit requirement. The lead command XP is responsible for the POM process. Lead MAJCOM/A4 is responsible for notifying the MAJCOM/XP of new MRSP authorization requirements and justifying the new authorizations to the XP for prioritization in the MAJCOM POM request. The lead command is responsible for addressing the total force RSP requirement. Responsibility for determination of the total force POM requirement is with the lead command in conjunction with HQ AFMC/A4RX. HQ AFMC/A4RX will work with the appropriate acquisition/system manager within AFMC to determine the net buy and repair cost of new MRSP authorizations. HQ AFMC will pass the net cost to the lead command A4/XP, so programming actions can be undertaken during the POM. Once funding is approved through the POM/BES/PB, the lead MAJCOM/A4/XP should notify HQ USAF/XOXW (through HQ USAF/A4) to have the authorization moved to the funded section.

Section 14C—REVIEW PROCESS

14.19. Review Schedule and Milestones.

14.19.1. The SPD and affected MAJCOMs will review RSP annually. Communications-electronics RSPs will be reviewed biennially. The review cycle will be timed so as to conclude in time for Air Staff approval of the requirement prior to the March D200A cycle RSP overlay. The purpose of the review is to update the range of items in authorized RSPs and verify the complete set of data used to compute quantities for those items. The review will include all recoverable items. Stock class 1377 cartridge actuated devices and propellant actuated devices are exempt from annual review. Selected EOQ items, to include the following categories, must also be reviewed: aircraft guns, gun components, aircraft wheels, aircraft tires, aircraft brakes and brake components, and others, as agreed between the SPD and affected MAJCOMs. Reviews may be formal (face to face) or informal (by correspondence). A formal review will be held for all new weapon systems or end items and for all weapon systems or end items undergoing significant changes in configuration or demand rates. The

decision to hold a formal or informal review should be made jointly by the SPD and affected MAJCOMs. When a weapon system or end item has been reviewed informally for three consecutive years, a formal review will be held. For communications-electronics systems, a face-to-face review will be held at the call of the SPD RSP manager. The scheduling of a review is done jointly by the SPD and the using commands; the SPDs decision is final. Once the review is scheduled, all using commands must provide their required inputs in accordance with the milestones.

14.19.2. Major milestones for the review process are shown in **Table 14.8.**.

14.19.3. The timelines for the milestones listed in **Table 14.4.** are binding on all participants in the review process due to the time-sensitive nature of the base level load of new/revised contingency packages and the overlay of buy quantities to the worldwide requirements system. The SPD must explain a five workday slippage in any of these individual elements to the ALC RSP Monitor. A cumulative ten workday slippage in the schedule must be explained by the SPD through the ALC RSP Monitor to HQ AFMC/A4RX, and the applicable MAJCOMs.

14.19.4. The SPD will provide the dates for the milestones to the affected MAJCOMs, all ALC RSP Monitors, and HQ AFMC/A4RX. A schedule of when the various subsystem groups are to be reviewed will be attached. The SPD must pay particular attention to coordinating the electronic warfare item review at Warner Robins ALC, since other weapon systems with similar schedules must be there as well. The appropriate equipment specialists must be provided a copy of the schedule and a clear statement of what is required of them far enough in advance so they can be ready to answer questions about their systems.

14.20. MAJCOM Use Data.

14.20.1. MAJCOM use data is developed from the SBSS R54 program. Headquarters personnel are able to file maintain or edit it as required using the personal computer (PC) tier of the WSMIS Requirements Execution/Availability Logistics Module (REALM).

14.20.2. MAJCOMs will normally use R54 demand data based on selected SRDs. Item record demand data should only be used when SRD consumption data is suspect or the range of NSNs is unique to the weapon system.

14.20.3. The percent application for each NSN should be applied in REALM PC for use in computing the demand rates. Modification schedule from the SPD RSP manager is required.

14.20.4. After upload to WSMIS REALM, MAJCOM personnel will have access to their data for any final file maintenance necessary to clean up errors in transmission or make last minute changes.

14.20.5. In addition to usage data, each MAJCOM is responsible for providing the POS offset for all of their IRSPs to the SPD RSP manager. An IRSP is authorized where wartime operations are conducted from home station. Those operations will be supported by spares stocks purchased for normal, day-to-day operations. Where POS cannot support the wartime level of effort, an IRSP additive is provided as well. REALM computes the total wartime requirement (TWR) to support the full wartime operations tempo, then determines the IRSP additive by subtracting the readiness based leveling (RBL) system's requisitioning objective minus one from it. That quantity is called the "POS Offset" for the stock record account number (SRAN) maintaining the IRSP in question. (See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 19**) If more than one IRSP are on a particular account, they must share the offset quantities for common items. When that is the case, the using commands must document how the POS offset quantities are shared among the applicable IRSPs.

14.20.6. Strategic airlift MDSs will also have an offset to their MRSP. The individual offset for each forward supply location (FSL) is equal to the FSL level minus one. The MRSP offset is determined by totaling all the individual FSL offsets.

Table 14.8. Airborne Review Milestones.

MAJCOM	TIMELINE	SPD
Review schedule published by AFMC/A4RX	NLT 1 Jun (target of 3 days for face-to-face review)	Publish review schedule (AFMC/A4RX)
	NLT 15 Jun	Publish announcement w/milestones, D200A cutoff dates, mod schedule to MAJCOMs
Notify bases to run A01/R54	Optimally done between 15-31 Jun (13 weeks prior to review) but NLT 28 Aug	
Begin base level prereview	NLT 15 Jul or 10 weeks prior to review	
Review RSP Authorization Document, WMP-5, and DOC statements (check RSP header data)		Review RSP Authorization Document
Review mod schedule and determine application percents		
Run RPC prereview roll-up and submit MAJCOM rates to C2S server	NLT 31 Jul or 8 weeks prior to review	
Base prereview complete, send adds/deletes to SPD/RSP manager	NLT 15 Aug or 6 weeks prior to review	Cutoff for submission of MAJCOM data
		Place weapon system into review
		Bring RSP serial numbers in line with Authorization Document--adjust hours, DSO, and authorization factors
		File maintain MAJCOM adds/deletes to the review RSPs on mainframe REALM
	NLT 1 Sep or 4 weeks prior to review	Execute negotiation in REALM to load rates to the review RSPs, create review database on RPC server

MAJCOM	TIMELINE	SPD
Complete MAJCOM file maintenance in RPC (perform when on-line with server) and notify SPD/RSP manager when done	NLT 15 Sep or 2 weeks prior to review	Support MAJCOM file maintenance with the IMS and ES
Email contentious issues to AFMC/A4RX for posting on review webpage (e.g., justify "M" NOP codes, "rate shopping", cann flags, etc.)	NLT 31 Sep or just prior to review	Upload review database from RPC to mainframe REALM, send worksheets and NMDS changes to the IMS and ES
Annual review (face-to-face, or desktop)	Optimally 1 Oct but NLT 1 Dec (target of 3 days for face-to-face review)	Annual review (face-to-face, or desktop)
	2 weeks after review	Complete the file maintenance to the review RSPs, create dependent and working "N" RSPs
Check REALM RSP header data on all RSP files (flying hours, DSO, authorization factor, etc.)		Check REALM RSP header data on all RSP files (flying hours, DSO, authorization factor, etc.)
	3 weeks after review	Compute all RSPs (independent, working, and dependent)
		Create post-comp database on RPC server
Make all quantity adjustments (e.g., mated items, etc.) in RPC (perform when on-line with server)	4 weeks after review	
	5 weeks after review	Perform TID function in RPC (dependent RSPs)
Review and make any corrections to the dependent RSP quantities and previous adjustments (perform when on-line with server)		
	6 weeks after review	Upload RPC files to mainframe REALM
	Optimally 15 Dec but NLT 15 Jan	Complete and submit annual review minutes to AFMC/A4RX. Provide supply chain manager/ SOS copies of minutes.

MAJCOM	TIMELINE	SPD
	Optimally1 Jan but NLT 1 Feb	AFMC/A4RX approves minutes and submits them to HQ USAF/ A4
	5 working days from receipt	HQ USAF/A4 approves minutes
		SPD takes weapon system out of review
Request AFMC/A4RX overlay REALM files to WSMIS SAM		
		Create a postreview database in RPC server
	3rd Friday in April	AFMC/A4RX overlays D087 files into D200A
Build XTJ/XVF files in RPC and acquire ASM files from WSMIS SAM, provide data/ files to the units	Optimally 1 Aug but NLT 1 Oct	

14.21. Placing a Weapon System into Review Status.

14.21.1. It is vitally important that only those RSPs specifically authorized in the appropriate aircraft or non-airborne authorization document (including such message changes as may be published) be placed into review status. No other RSPs will be reviewed, computed, or transmitted to a using command without a specific approval from HQ AFMC/A4RX. This is not only to ensure that wartime spares support corresponds to current war planning, but also to maintain a clear accountability trail. In addition to this formal process, there are two ways to compute quantities for test or research purposes. First, an RSP with an "X" in the thirteenth position of the PSN may be sent for computation. The results will be returned to the database, permitting comparison with authorized RSPs using existing analysis tools in the D087H system. Second, a package may be sent for a "simulated" computation, if there is a one-time need for computation results. The simulated computation results are only output to a paper product, and will not be returned to the database.

14.21.2. The SPD RSP manager places a weapon system into review status using the appropriate characters from the first six positions of the serial number. This will copy all the authorized RSPs in the database to review packages, reset computation exception codes where appropriate, and lock out file maintenance of the authorized RSPs (except for the authorization factor) until the weapon system is taken out of review.

14.22. Overlay of Demand Rates into Review Packages.

14.22.1. The SPD populates the review packages with demand rates in one of two ways - mechanically or manually. The best way is the mechanical overlay of rates. It is expected that a MAJCOM's own rate from the command demand rate table will be mechanically laid into the contingency and buy packages. As a second-best choice, a rate from an operationally similar command may be used if the item is new and the owning command doesn't have usage data, SBSS reporting is erroneous, or if the owning command is tasked with a new mission at which it has no experience. The last choice for the

kits is the D200A rate. There may be rare cases where a different rate is used and in such cases the rate must be manually file maintained by the SPD RSP manager. Specific written rationale for doing so must be provided by the MAJCOM to the SPD for audit trail purposes and must be included in the review minutes. Choosing a rate because it is the highest is never appropriate.

14.22.2. Mechanical overlay of demand rates is managed via REALM PC.

14.23. Worksheets.

14.23.1. The MAJCOMs and ALCs can pull REALM mainframe worksheets at any time. Review worksheets will only reflect current review information after new NSNs (from AF Forms 1032) are added to the review kits and after the overlay of demand rates is complete. The primary access to review data is through REALM PC. Non-airborne worksheets can be pulled upon notification from the RSP manager. When deciding when to pull worksheets, bear in mind that D087H receives updated data from D200A near the end of each quarterly cycle (approximately the second to last week of March, June, September, and December). SPDs should check with the D200A OPR at their center for the exact schedule. A worksheet for a given NSN comes in five parts. Part 1, "Package Header Information," contains general information about all the RSPs containing that stock number, such as the support period, set-up time, DSOs, authorization factor, etc. Part 2, "NSN Data," is focused on the indicative data for the stock number and its D200A demand history. Part 3, "MAJCOM Data," displays some indicative data and the MAJCOM demand history, by SRAN. Part 4, "PSN/NSN Data," provides detailed information about how an NSN is to be computed, including data elements such as maintenance concept, quantity per aircraft (QPA), note code, etc. Part 5, "Control List," provides a list of the applicable NSNs, with several options for print sequence, i.e., NSN sequence, IMS sequence, etc.

14.23.2. Worksheets required outside the review cycle may be pulled at any time. Individual parts of worksheets may be pulled separately or in any combination, whether or not they are a part of a review.

14.24. Electronic Warfare (EW) Item Policy.

14.24.1. MAJCOMs will NOP all EW requirements into their RSPs until an effective data collection program can be developed to capture EW and POD operating time and system and subsystem failures, to determine the "on-time" mean time between demand (MTBD), and to compute EW and POD requirements. Quantities will be agreed upon by all MAJCOMs and should be kept to the minimum required to support their wartime tasking. In addition, the method used will be consistent among all commands. Each command will put the same quantity into each RSP of a given PMAI and MDS. The quantity will be proportional to the PMAI supported by the RSP. NOP policy and procedures are described in **Paragraph 14.24.**. Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) is granted an exception to the NOP policy for EW RSP, since special operations aircraft operational profiles allow them to compute EW RSP. AFSOC will use standard RSP computation procedures for EW RSP.

14.24.1.1. In determining the quantity for a feasible cannibalization item, assume that there will be half the NMCS aircraft times QPA of the item available. Usage during deployments is a valid indicator of the needed RSP quantity.

14.24.1.2. Chaff and flare dispensers will be NOP-ed as follows. Bomber aircraft will NOP one dispenser per 2 aircraft, not to exceed one half of the PAA. Fighter aircraft (A-10, F-15, F-16)

will NOP one dispenser per six aircraft. All others will NOP one dispenser per aircraft, not to exceed the PMAI minus one.

14.24.1.3. EW and other pod spares will be maintained in the weapon system RSP, separate RSPs for EW and pod spares will not be authorized. All EW and pod spares will be reviewed during the annual weapon systems review.

14.25. NOP Item Policy.

14.25.1. Maximum effort will be made to compute RSP requirements in the D087 system using flying hour programs (decelerated where directed). This includes large MTBD items. If an item can be computed, it should not be NOP-ed. Some item requirements cannot be computed using flying hours or sorties and are determined outside of D087. These items are identified in D087 by the entry of an appropriate computation exception code and are referred to as "NOP" (nonoptimized) items. All indicative data for these NOP items must still be included in the D087 database. NOP quantities are to be file-maintained as the Total Wartime Requirement (TWR) and, for IRSP, must also have a POS offset provided by the using command. AMC will also provide the offset quantity for the NOP-ed items in MRSP. All items that are NOP-ed or adjusted must be explained and the method used to determine the quantity documented using one of the approved reason codes. Reason codes are defined in **paragraph 14.25.1.1.**. Other NOP reason codes may only be used with prior approval of HQ AFMC/A4RX. A request for additional reason codes must include a clear statement of why a flying hour/sortie computation is wrong for the requested category of items or why the items must be adjusted. It must include which computation exception code will be used (that is, “N” if it is to be a one-time case and will revert to “compute” for the following review, or “Y” if the circumstance is permanent). It must include the proposed method for determining the RSP quantity for items in the category – either an equation or decision rules clear enough for anyone to use.

14.25.1.1. Reason codes for NOP-ed items.

14.25.1.1.1. "R" means the NSN is a gun-related item and its requirements are computed based on rounds fired rather than flying hours.

14.25.1.1.2. "S" means the NSN’s failures are more closely related to sorties than to flying hours (typically that means wheels, brakes, landing gear, or tires).

14.25.1.1.3. "T" means the NSN applies to spares for support equipment and its requirements are determined based on equipment months or on-time.

14.25.1.1.4. "E" identifies items applicable to non-airborne communications electronics systems. Requirements for these items will be determined using guidelines in **paragraph 14.67.1.**.

14.25.1.1.5. “U” identifies electronic warfare items. Items will be restricted to those specifically identified to EW/ECM subsystems in the T.O. -06. Quantities will be determined using guidelines in **paragraph 14.23.**.

14.25.1.1.6. “M”: means miscellaneous. The package quantity for these items cannot be determined using the decision rules of any other reason code. These items will receive the highest degree of scrutiny during the review, and the method used to determine their quantity retained by both the using MAJCOMs and the SPD RSP manager. Justification for the use of this NOP reason code will be sent to the SPD RSP manager and HQ AFMC prior to the review.

14.25.1.2. Specific guidelines are as follows:

14.25.1.3. Weapon systems using decelerated hours will compute brake and landing gear items in lieu of NOPing. When NOP-ed all systems will use the formulas in **Attachment 14A-8** to compute wheels and tires. Weapon systems that do not use decelerated hours will use the formulas in **Attachment 14A8** for all of these types of items. Program select code (PSC) 5 item will be computed if the weapon system is decelerated.

14.25.2. Tires and Wheels.

14.25.2.1. Tires: MAJCOMs should base RSP tire requirements for the support period on the anticipated wartime landings per tire divided by the mean landings between demand, then multiply the result by the QPA. Additional safety levels will not be computed for tires, due to the impact on airlift requirements.

14.25.2.2. Wheels: RSP requirements for wheels are not failure driven, but are surge support requirements. Given this situation, MAJCOMs should compute wheel requirements for RSP based on five days of surge sorties divided by the number of wartime landings, with that result multiplied by the QPA. For aircraft that do not deploy tire change capability, wheel requirements will equal tire requirements in the RSP.

14.25.2.3. Until the D087 system can compute requirements for items whose failures are not based on flying hours, or sorties for those weapon systems using decel hours, MAJCOMs will continue to manually determine requirements. See **Attachment 14A-6** for formulas. These items will be nonoptimized in the D087 system. To determine these requirements, the MAJCOMs should divide peacetime sorties by total demands to arrive at the peacetime "mean sorties between demands" (MSBD). Then they should divide the number of wartime sorties by that peacetime MSBD to yield the wartime requirement. For feasible cannibalization items (see definition, **paragraph 14.29.5.7.**), subtract one half of the expected number of NMCS aircraft in the surge period from that wartime requirement to determine the NOP quantity. This is the quantity that the SPD will file maintain into the D087 system.

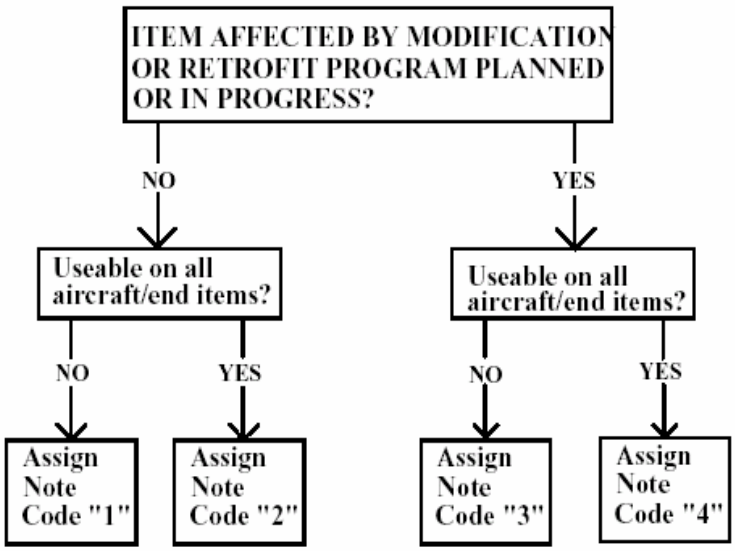
14.25.2.4. Aircraft guns, gun barrels, components, and repair parts may be included in RSP based on the following constraints. Either MRSP or IRSP will include repair parts and components for the weapon system support period (30 days for most aircraft). The MRSP may also include one complete gun and gun barrel set. AFSOC may make a determination to add additional gun(s) and/or gun barrel sets to their MRSP. In addition, the MRSP will include enough gun support items, such as drums, to support initial operations. The remainder of the wartime requirement for gun-related items will be included in the war consumables distribution objective (WCDO). Guns and gun barrel sets will not be included in IRSP.

14.26. Note Codes.

14.26.1. Note codes will be used in the development of RSP to identify whether an NSN is currently used on all aircraft in the fleet or only on some. They also indicate the existence of current or planned modification programs. Note codes will be identified during the RSP review process. The RSP review worksheet will display the D200A system worldwide application percent (for an MDS PSN, the percent of the total PMAI on which that NSN is used) for all note code 1, 3, and 4 items. Requirements for RSP are computed using the total wartime program, regardless of note code or known percent application. Note codes will reflect the configuration of the squadron supported by each RSP

and therefore may differ between commands, bases, and even individual RSPs See the decision logic in **Figure 14.1.**.

Figure 14.1. Note Code Assignment Decision Logic.



14.26.1.1. Note code “1” indicates that an NSN is not usable on all aircraft/end items and no retrofit program is planned or in progress.

14.26.1.2. Note code "2" indicates that an NSN is usable on all aircraft/end items and no modification is planned or in progress.

14.26.1.3. Note code "3" indicates that an NSN is not usable on all aircraft/end items and a modification and partial retrofit program is planned or in progress. This code is assigned to the replacing NSN(s) and the NSN(s) being replaced, and each will be changed to note code "1" upon completion of the modification or partial retrofit program.

14.26.1.4. Note code "4" indicates that an NSN is usable on all aircraft/end items and a total retrofit program is planned or in progress. This code is assigned to the replacing NSN(s) and the NSN(s) being replaced. Upon completion of the retrofit program, the replacing NSN will be changed to note code "2" and the replaced NSN(s) will be removed from the authorized lists.

14.26.2. Contingency packages are built to support the aircraft or end item as it is expected to be configured at the end of the authorization year. In no case will the RSP quantity of an item loaded at the base level exceed the authorized quantity on the spares list. MAJCOMs with units having multiple configuration aircraft or end items supported by RSP must determine the percent application of each note code "1," "3," "or "4" NSN. The quantity of each note code "1," "3," or "4" NSN to be loaded as the unit authorization will be equal to the percent of the supported aircraft or end items using that NSN times the authorized quantity (round up at .5). For example, if a note code "1" NSN reflects an authorized quantity of seven units, and the NSN is applicable to 50 percent of the RSP supported aircraft or end items, the quantity loaded as the base level authorization would be four (7 x 50% = 3.5, rounded up to four). In the case of note code "3" and "4" NSNs, base level quantities are determined

as stated, except periodic review and quantity adjustments will be required as the percent application changes due to the ongoing modification/retrofit program.

14.26.3. Buy packages are built to support the aircraft or end item as it is expected to be configured three years into the future. Note codes for the buy packages will determine how the computed prepositioned quantity will be factored. The IMS will be required to factor RSP quantities for the D200A system requirements computation purposes based on the percent application expected to exist in the buy period for each note code "1," "3," and "4" NSN. The percent application must be based on the number of aircraft or end items having the given configuration supported by RSP, not the worldwide inventory. Therefore, the worldwide percent application must be adjusted to ensure validity of buy period requirements.

14.27. IMS and ES File Maintenance.

14.27.1. **Table 14.4.** shows the time available for IMS/ES review and file maintenance. The file maintenance responsibilities for the IMS and ES are closely aligned with the D200A system responsibilities. They are responsible in REALM for the same data elements they file maintain in the D200A system. Because REALM will always be overlaid with final D200A system data, their file maintenance workload should be limited to those data elements that have changed since the overlay.

14.27.2. A key responsibility of the IMS and ES will be to submit changes to feeder systems to correct inaccuracies brought into the D200A system and overlaid to REALM. The Master Item Identification Control System (D043) provides part number data (including logistics reference numbers and federal supply codes for manufacturers), item name data (NSN, noun, IMS/ES codes, etc.), and stock list change data weekly, and interchangeability/substitutability data monthly. The Base Account Screening Exercise System (D046) provides catalog management data twice a month. The results of those cataloging overlays are detailed each week in the Catalog Management Data Posting Report, RCS: MTC-LG(W)71208. If, during a review, the IMS or ES finds inaccuracies in such data, they must submit corrections to those systems through normal channels.

14.28. Modifications.

14.28.1. Modification programs cause significant changes to RSP composition. Because the SPD RSP manager must be informed of impending modifications, the SPD will ensure that the RSP manager is the individual designated to sign off the "WRM required" portion of each modification proposal or change request prior to its submission to the Configuration Control Board.

14.28.2. The SPDs will ensure that their modification management personnel provide the following to the RSP manager in sufficient time to meet review milestones. The SPD RSP manager will forward the information to the applicable using MAJCOMs. In the early planning of a modification, not all of this information is available, but the more complete the information that can be passed to the MAJCOMs, the more defensible the requirement will be. ***NOTE:*** refer to **Table 14.4.**for timing.

14.28.2.1. Modification title and number.

14.28.2.2. Applicable time compliance technical order (TCTO) references.

14.28.2.3. The schedule and applicability of the modification, to include which MAJCOMs will be affected, the number of aircraft/end items affected and the installation schedule.

14.28.2.4. The subassembly (or subassemblies), part numbers, and stock numbers affected by a modification.

14.28.2.5. The status of the modification.

14.28.3. It is also important for the SPD RSP manager to ensure that "mod-ed out" items are deleted from the buy RSPs in conjunction with the end of the mod.

14.29. RSP Review.

14.29.1. The SPD will provide lists of items that are deleted during a review to each ALC immediately following the review. This will allow IMS to respond in a timelier manner to current or pending repair and procurement actions.

14.29.2. The review will be conducted in system or subsystem sequence so that line replaceable units (LRU) and their associated SRUs can be discussed at the same time.

14.29.3. The SPD will ensure that appropriate equipment specialists are available to answer questions related to their subsystems.

14.29.4. The RSP review meeting will be chaired/directed by the SPD. The SPD RSP manager's decision will resolve disagreements between MAJCOMs. The review will focus on the joint SPD/MAJCOM determination of the range of items to be placed in the packages and the purification of the item indicative data for items to be computed. For items not computable, the quantities will be recorded for manual file maintenance and the reason codes and justification provided by the appropriate MAJCOMs will be assembled for the record by the SPD.

14.29.5. Key data elements requiring careful review are:

14.29.5.1. Work Unit Code (WUC) and Next Higher Assembly. Both the computation and the assessment will look first for indenture data to the next higher assembly and quantity per next higher assembly information that the SPD RSP manager file maintains in REALM's NSN/MDS table.

14.29.5.1.1. If the REALM NSN/MDS table is not available, both systems fall back on the WUC for indenture data. When this option is used the model will expect the following:

14.29.5.1.2. A WUC family, as identified by the first four positions of the code. While there are some cases where there are so many parts in a subsystem that the family has to be identified as the first three characters, the usual case is the first four.

14.29.5.1.3. Everything labeled RRR should have a positive base repair rate and never reflect 100 percent NRTS.

14.29.5.1.4. The computation exception code identifies whether the quantity of an item in an RSP will be determined by the computation model in D087G. A computation exception code of "C" means the item will be sent to D087G for its quantity to be determined by the standard comp. When a decision is made before the kit is sent to D087G that an item should not have its quantity determined by the comp, it is NOP-ed with a computation exception code of "N," or "Y." The computation exception codes for all the members of an indentured family must make sense as a group. If the parent and all the children are to be computed, there is no problem. If the parent and all the children are NOP-ed, there is no problem. However, when a parent LRU is NOP-ed, and its SRUs are identified as comp items, there is a problem. The parent will not go to the comp at all, leaving the children as orphans. They will then be computed as if they were LRUs. Also, if one or more of the shop replaceable units (SRU) are NOP-ed, they won't go to comp, meaning that the marginal analysis trade-offs that determine the quan-

tities will be made on only a portion of the family, possibly affecting their quantities. So, make the compute/not compute decision considering the whole family as a group. When the computed quantity for a member of an indenture family is adjusted (computation exception code "A"), consideration should be given to the quantities for the rest of the members of that family. The computed quantities for any member of a family are tied to the computed quantities for the rest of the members of the family. Therefore, if one or more computed quantities in a family are adjusted, the others may no longer be appropriate.

14.29.5.1.5. An LRU with SRUs indentured to it should be RRR. If an LRU is listed as RRR, there should be SRUs in the kit to fix it with, except in those cases where an LRU is repaired only with EOQ parts.

14.29.5.1.6. If an LRU is coded RR, the base repair rate should be zero or very low, accounting only for RETOK/CND. Logically, since RR should mean that there is no repair, there should be no need for SRUs indentured to an RR LRU. However, there are some indenture families with RR LRU parents. If, for some reason, there must be SRUs indentured to an RR LRU, be careful. The indenture relationship absolutely must be identified by file maintaining the next higher assembly data. If not, when that family gets to the comp, it will default to the WUC for indenture. The comp will then assume that the SRUs were indentured to an RR LRU by mistake, and will compute all the SRUs in such a family as if they were LRUs themselves.

14.29.5.1.7. A solo SRU is not normal. In most cases there should be a parent. Meaning that if there is no parent for the SRU to repair, why is the SRU in the kit? In any case, if there is no parent for an SRU, the SRU will be computed as if it were an LRU. Regardless of whether the cannibalization indicator is set to yes or no, the comp will treat an SRU as a "yes cann" item. If an SRU is indentured to more than one LRU, the LRUs should have different WUCs. Instances of an SRU without an indenture to an LRU should be rare.

14.29.5.2. Quantity per aircraft.

14.29.5.3. Item type (line replaceable unit - LRU, or shop replaceable unit - SRU).

14.29.5.4. Maintenance concept (RR or remove, repair, and replace (RRR)). Maintenance concept for items in RSP will be based on deployed maintenance capability. Every item will be considered RR unless there is an indentured SRU or the using command can demonstrate that it is repairable with EOQ. All items coded as type level maintenance code "C" (two level) in the SBSS will be coded RR in RSP. RR items for MRSP will be calculated using 100 percent NRTS and those in IRSP will use actual NRTS rates. RSPs supporting strategic airlift MDSs will use the actual NRTS rate for both IRSP and MRSP.

14.29.5.5. Note Code. Refer to **paragraph 14.38.**. If applicable, match against modification schedule.

14.29.5.6. Mean Time Between Demand.

14.29.5.7. Cannibalization indicator. Cannibalization carries a penalty as well as a benefit. Identifying an item as feasible for cannibalization will reduce the RSP size and should reduce the deployment footprint. On the other hand, it increases maintenance workload, since, in addition to the repair of the broken jet, there is the cannibalization action and the repair of the "cann bird," as well as a probable increase in the overall failure rate since some cannibalization actions will almost certainly fail. REALM uses this flag to identify a feasible cann ("Y" flag) or difficult cann

("N" flag). All owning commands must agree on the flag that is used.. Time and the chance of breakage define a "feasible cannibalization". A stock number will have one cann code per MDS. For aircraft utilizing low observable (LO) technology, an item is a feasible cannibalization if the item can be removed without compromising the aircraft LO configuration. An item is a feasible cann if there is less than a 25 percent chance of breaking it during removal and if the removal time is less than four hours, with the following exceptions:

14.29.5.7.1. Eight hours for bombers.

14.29.5.7.2. 2.25 hours for the C-141 and C-17.

14.29.5.7.3. 3.5 hours for KC-135.

14.29.5.7.4. 2.5 hours for the 0C-130E/H/J.

14.29.5.7.5. 4.25 hours for the C-5.

14.29.5.7.6. Turn time (from WMP-5, RSP Authorization Document) for reconnaissance/surveillance MDSs.

14.29.5.8. Computation exception code (that is, "N" for NOP, "H" for mated items, "C" for compute, etc.).

14.29.5.9. POS Offset: For IRSP, the primary operating stock offset is also a key factor in determining RSP quantities, since the wartime requirement quantity is computed first, then the POS offset is subtracted to determine the package quantity.

14.29.5.10. Item Category Code: Attention must also be paid to stock numbers where the D200A item category code is not blank. "I" (insurance item), or "S" (numeric stockage item), in this field should be a flag for close scrutiny by the MAJCOM users and the RSP manager of the quantity for such an item. If the item category code is "C" (contingency item - one with no application to a current system or next higher assembly which is in use or planned to be in use), it is doubtful that the item should be in any package.

14.29.6. Disposition instructions for RSP products:

14.29.6.1. Review minutes: Kept for five years for airborne.

14.29.6.2. AF Form 1032, *WRM Spares List*: One year for airborne systems.

14.29.6.3. MAJCOM usage data: Two years (retained by MAJCOM).

14.29.6.4. NOP reason codes and justification: Two years (retained by SPD).

14.29.6.5. Hard copy of final computations: Two years (retained by SPD).

14.29.6.6. Authorization Document: Retain the document that authorizes the packages in the D087H database, usually two to three years (retained by SPD).

14.30. MAJCOM EOQ Input.

14.30.1. MAJCOMs/bases will use the Consumable RSP (CRSP) program to compute airborne wartime consumable requirements. MAJCOMs can use either deployable bench stocks (DBS) or a Consumable MRSP to load their wartime requirement. Requirements will not be duplicated between RSP and DBS. See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26** for specific procedures. Non-airborne units will use CRSP or equivalent programs that yield results acceptable to their MAJCOM.

14.30.2. MAJCOM EOQ input to the SPD RSP manager is required to ensure that the overlays to the D200A and the D072 systems contain accurate forecasting data. The MAJCOM input will be on a diskette in the D040 system input format.

14.31. SPD File Maintenance. If an NSN does not have a WUC, two things are required. First, formally request the appropriate equipment specialist to determine/assign one. Second, since that is frequently a lengthy process, assign a temporary "dummy" WUC as follows. Assign the first two characters in the five character WUC from similar items listed in the -06 series Technical Order available from your engineers or the item's equipment specialist. Invent the next two characters. As you invent them, make sure that no two LRUs have the same first four characters. The fifth character for an LRU should be zero. The WUC for SRUs will have the same first four characters as their parent LRU and any alpha/numeric sequence characters in the fifth position. Replace the temporary "dummy" WUC with the real one as soon as it is available.

14.32. Computation.

14.32.1. Required quantities for individual items in RSPs are computed in the D087G system. ASM is the mathematical tool used for the computation. It is based largely on the Dyna-METRIC pipeline model. When packages are sent to the D087G system, either a real or a simulated computation may be requested. The only difference between the two is that simulated results generate only a paper product and are not overlaid to the D087H system database.

14.32.2. Items computed by D087G must use the flying hour program provided in the RSP Authorization Document. The decelerated hours must be used, if present.

14.32.3. The requirement computation does not attempt stockage to achieve 100 percent mission capability, since that is neither economically practical nor statistically feasible. The goal instead is expressed as the number of aircraft required, called the DSO, or as its inverse, the NMCS target. Both terms describe the point in the spares computation at which sufficient quantities are available to support the sorties of the unit's wartime tasking. The ASM uses the inverse of the DSO in the computation, and so the D087H system DSO fields must be determined by: PMAI * (1 - DSO). An NMCS goal is computed to a tenth of an aircraft and file maintained into the "First DSO" field on the package header record. If the weapon system uses more than one DSO, the "First DSO" field will apply to the operational tempo of the earliest days of wartime engagement, the "Second DSO" is applied to the operational tempo of the next group of days, and so forth. A change greater than one hour in the daily flying program is the key for the program to change from one DSO to another. The DSO is set to the PMAI x the following percentages:

Table 14.9. Computation Table.

Special operations	83%
Tactical airlift	83%
Strategic airlift	93%
Helicopters	83%
E-3, E-4, E-8	83%
Bombers (including F-117)	83%
Tankers	83%
Fighters (default minimum)	83%

14.32.3.1. Fighter aircraft DSOs are computed with the following equation, but will not be less than the minimum cited above. The DSO equals the product of the PMAI times the sortie rate, divided by the maximum sortie rate, plus the number of spare aircraft: Those tactical fighter aircraft with a surge will have dual DSOs, one for the surge period, and one for the remainder of the support period.

DSO = PMAI * SORTIE RATE/MAX TURN RATE + # of spare aircraft

14.32.3.2. The sortie rate and the maximum turn rate are both classified and may be found in the RSP Authorization Document or the WMP-5. Determine the number of spare aircraft from the following:

Table 14.10. Number of Spare Aircraft Table.

PMAI	Spare Aircraft
0 - 11	0.0
12 - 17	0.5
18 - 23	1.0
24 - 35	2.0
36 - 47	3.0
48 - 59	4.0
60 - 71	5.0
72 - 83	6.0.

14.32.4. The majority of items should be computed. Items that are computed using a flying hour or sortie program in D200A (indicated by a PSC of “1” or “5”) should be computed in D087G. Exceptions require explanation. Not all items in RSPs can be computed by ASM. Some items, such as gun parts, wheels, tires, and the like, are not computable with a flying-hour-based model like ASM. Others are adjusted after the fact, such as the requirements for mated item and some items in dependent packages. A "computation exception code" is assigned to each RSP item. Any changes or corrections to quantities based on review of computation results must be assigned the proper exception code. Inaccurate computation exception codes will cause problems with WSMIS SAM assessments. The following codes apply:

14.32.5. Engine spare parts will be computed.

Table 14.11. Computation Exception Code Adjustment Table.

A	"Adjusted" - quantity adjusted after computation. This code will revert to a "C" when the weapon system is next placed into review. Reason code is required.
B	Reporting errors in the data were discovered after the computation. Requirements were determined using the “X” kit computation using corrected data and file maintained into the package.
C	"Computed" - quantity was computed in ASM and overlaid to the database. This is the default value.
D	Adjustment was the result of independent/dependent kit computation.
H	"Computed" - quantity was computed in ASM for mated items, and the highest computed requirement of the mated set was file maintained as the quantity for each member of the mated set.
N	"NOP" - reason code is required, explaining why ASM was not used to determine the requirement. Items coded "N" will revert to a "C" when the weapon system is next placed into review.
Y	Item is not computable in ASM. A reason code is required, explaining why. Items coded "Y" will retain that code when the weapon system is next placed into review.

14.33. Audit Lists and Adjustments.

14.33.1. Mated items require special treatment if no de-mating and replacing capability exists at the wartime location. (If such capability exists at the wartime location, then no adjustment is necessary.) Each item in a mated pair will be computed using its individual failure rate. The higher of the two computed quantities will be file maintained for both items (and computation exception code "H" entered).

14.34. Taking a Weapon System Out of Review Status. After HQ USAF/A4 approval, the SPD RSP manager takes a weapon system out of review status using the appropriate characters from the first six positions of the PSN. This transaction will automatically send a set of 5and 6 records to MAJCOM headquarters OPRs. Additionally, the packages will be realigned with the review packages (“R” and “N” status) becoming the new authorized packages (“A” status), the old authorized packages copied to historical packages (“H” status), and the previous on-line historical packages copied to tape.

14.35. Out-of-Cycle Changes.

14.35.1. Out-of-cycle changes may be initiated as required. Due to the workload involved, and the impact on package requirements, they should be kept to a minimum.

14.35.2. Coordination among the offices concerned is essential. If an out-of-cycle change is required, the initiator, the MAJCOM, and the SPD must be kept informed and given enough time to take appropriate action. Each office having action on an out-of-cycle change must promptly acknowledge receipt of messages, diskettes, or AF Forms 1032.

14.35.3. Changes to EOQ items in CRSP/DBS are approved by the applicable MAJCOM. The MAJCOM will provide the changes to the SPD on diskette in the D040 system format. If ten or fewer stock numbers are involved, a message or e-mail may be used instead of a diskette. (See **Figure 14.3.**)

14.35.4. Changes to investment items in an RSP are approved by the SPD, in close coordination with the applicable IMS/ES and MAJCOM. Requests for changes will be made on AF Form 1032. Mandatory entries for the AF Form 1032 are the note code, stock number, quantity, work unit code, divi-

sion code, the package or end item serial number, and the justification for the proposed change. Once the change is approved, the following actions are required:

14.35.4.1. The SPD RSP manager must make the change (as and adjustment) in REALM.

14.35.4.2. The MAJCOM RSP Manager must notify the impacted base(s) of the change.

14.35.4.3. The MAJCOM RSP manager must request, from HQ AFMC, new ASM files be extracted to support availability assessments.

NOTE: If any of these steps are not performed, the RSP authorizations and the data files supporting readiness assessments will be inconsistent.

14.36. Review Minutes.

14.36.1. HQ USAF/A4 must review and approve minutes prior to the SPD RSP manager taking the weapon system out of review. Review and approval must be accomplished within five workdays after receipt. The minutes of an RSP review are published to:

14.36.1.1. Document decisions made during the review concerning the range of items in the packages.

14.36.1.2. Provide a record of on-going modification programs.

14.36.1.3. Provide a source of historical trend information concerning the contents and cost of the packages.

14.36.1.4. Provide management at HQ AFMC and the Air Staff with the background information necessary for making decisions that may affect the weapon system or end item.

14.36.2. The minutes of any RSP review will contain, in order, the following information:

14.36.2.1. Letter of transmittal from the director indicating review of the attached minutes.

14.36.2.2. Cover page identifying the weapon system or end item reviewed and the dates and locations of the review sessions.

14.36.2.3. Distribution list.

14.36.2.4. Table of contents with page numbers for the various sections of the minutes.

14.36.2.5. The agenda for the review with copies of any significant message traffic or letters concerning items of interest for the review.

14.36.2.6. List of attendees.

14.36.2.7. Review milestones, to include any deviations with explanations.

14.36.2.8. Abstracts of briefings presented at the review (modification briefing must be included). Provide title, briefer, office symbol, date, and key points.

14.36.2.9. Analysis of each buy and contingency package. This is the most important part of the minutes. Include as Table I a comparison of current to prior year for the total number of items, number of units, and gross package costs listed separately for computed items, and each NOP reason code (where possible). Identify and provide justification for the use of any non-standard codes for NOPs or demand rate variances. The text of this analysis should describe significant changes from the previous year's review, such as items added or deleted, quantity changes, demand rate variances, and system upgrades.

14.36.2.10. Remarks from the participants.

14.36.2.11. Any action items or open issues that need to be reviewed prior to the next year's review.

14.36.2.12. Items of interest discussed during the session.

Section 14D—PRIORITY MISSION SUPPORT KIT (HPMSK).

14.37. General. HPMSK is an additive air-transportable package of expendable supplies and repair cycle assets designed to support a weapon system at a deployed location. An HPMSK supports selected units by providing a spares package which contain assets that are additive to the base demand level and to the worldwide requirement in D200A. The HPMSK is built to support units with unique peacetime operational flying profiles that cannot be supported with unit Readiness Based Levels (Primary Operating Stock). AF/A4 is the approval authority for all HPMSK and MAJCOMs will forward HPMSK requests directly to AF/A4. Only in unique situations, and with the approval of AF/A4, will units with authorized MRSP be authorized an HPMSK. Once approved, HPMSK authorization will be documented in War Mobilization Plan (WMP) 5, *"RSP Authorization Document."* All approved HPMSK will be loaded into WSMIS/REALM. The Aircraft Sustainability Model (ASM) will compute HPMSK using the Direct Support Objective (DSO) and flying profiles provided in the WMP or OPLAN. RSP NOP rules will also apply to HPMSK computations. Any exceptions to computation policy and parameters will be approved by AF/A4.

14.38. Responsibilities.

14.38.1. HQ USAF/A4G will:

14.38.1.1. Approve request to use HPMSK procedures.

14.38.1.2. Approve the scenario data to be used in computing HPMSKs, including but not limited to flying hour programs, direct support objectives, support period, etc.

14.38.1.3. Provide authorization to construct an HPMSK.

14.38.1.4. Maintain a listing of all units authorized HPMSKs. This listing will detail the following information: MAJCOM, unit, location, unit equipment, mission deployment days, and other relevant information. This listing will be updated at least annually in time to allow the annual RSP/HPMSK review to be completed in time for input to the budget. It is provided to HQ AFMC/A4I as a supporting document in budgetary negotiations and package control. MAJCOMs, ALCs, and AFMC/A4RX will receive the annually updated listing and will use this as authorization of approved HPMSKs. HPMSK authorization will be deleted upon notification from HQ USAF/A4.

14.38.2. HQ AFMC/A4RX will:

14.38.2.1. Develop and distribute policy and procedures governing HPMSK.

14.38.2.2. Provide estimated buy and repair budget deficit impacts for proposed new HPMSK to the requesting MAJCOM.

14.38.3. OSSG/ILS will:

14.38.3.1. OSSG/ILS develops and maintains detailed procedures for processing HPMSK within SBSS. These procedures are contained in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**.

14.38.4. The weapon system manager at the ALC will:

14.38.4.1. Review existing authorized HPMSK during the scheduled RSP review.

14.38.4.2. Assist the MAJCOM requesting a new HPMSK to build and compute a test kit in REALM and notify HQ AFMC/A4RX when it is ready for cost estimates to be run.

14.38.5. MAJCOM responsibilities are to:

14.38.5.1. Review HPMSK during the annual RSP review. RSP managers will document any HPMSK adds/changes/deletes during the annual RSP review. HQ USAF/A4 will use the annual review minutes to update the USAF HPMSK Authorization List. The minutes must include at a minimum MAJCOM, KSN, PAA, location, number of line items, number of units and kit monetary value as well as a complete justification for why the HPMSK is required.

14.38.5.2. Ensure requests for new HPMSK are submitted to HQ USAF/A4 with complete justification and planned operating scenario.

14.38.5.3. Upon notification of tentative HQ USAF/A4 approval, work with the SPD to build and compute the proposed kit(s) so that cost estimates can be developed.

14.38.5.4. All classified assets will be inventoried semiannually. All other assets will be inventoried annually.

14.38.5.5. Ensure that the SBSS operations support branch, readiness section, according to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**, properly maintains items.

14.38.5.6. Ensure that these HPMSK are ready for deployment when authorized.

14.39. Composition of HPMSK. Quantities of assets authorized in HPMSK will vary according to the number and mission, design, series of aircraft, drones, remotely piloted vehicles, and /or ground equipment to be supported. Levels for items in HPMSK will be computed in WSMIS REALM. HPMSK assets will not be stratified as numerical stockage objective assets on SBSS management reports. HPMSKs deployed for periods greater than 30 days will be uploaded to the host SBSS. The host base irrespective of deployment duration will provide common items. The levels created to support HPMSK will be additive to the base level. This is required to insure home base support in addition to deployment capabilities.

14.40. Asset Reporting. Levels and assets will be reported in the Air Force Recoverable Assembly Management System using document identifier "9QN" format contained in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Parts 1 and 5**.

14.41. Requisitioning. Spares parts and supplies will be requisitioned to fill HPMSKs with an urgency of need designator "B." A requisition urgency justification code (UJC) "BT" will be used to fulfill immediate need requirements and package stock replenishment.

14.42. File Maintenance of HPMSKs.

14.42.1. All authorized HPMSKs will be built in WSMIS REALM (D087H) and treated in the same fashion as RSPs during the annual review. Kit serial number formats are shown in **Attachment 14A-3**, **Attachment 14A-4** and **Attachment 14A-5**. New HPMSKs will be developed while the weapon system is in review, unless there is specific operational urgency that requires out of cycle kits to be built.

14.42.2. HPMSK quantities will be computed in WSMIS REALM based on the scenario data approved by the Air Staff and the item data from the requester.

14.43. Approval of HPMSK.

14.43.1. HQ USAF/A4 is responsible for authorizing HPMSK.

14.43.1.1. The requesting MAJCOM will first provide HQ USAF/A4 with the rationale for their request, including why it cannot be supported from existing stocks, and their proposed scenario data for computation of the requirement. MAJCOMs will fund all approved HPMSKs. HQ USAF/A4 will review the justification and forward validated requests to HQ AFMC/A4RX.

14.43.1.2. The MAJCOM will provide the scenario and necessary item data and work with the SPD RSP manager to build and compute the proposed kit in REALM.

14.43.1.3. When the kit has been computed, the SPD RSP manager will notify HQ AFMC/A4RX.

14.43.1.4. HQ AFMC/A4RX will use the most recent March or September D200A cycle asset baseline and estimate the impact on the buy and repair deficit if the new HPMSK were to be approved. The buy and repair budget impacts will be provided to the requesting MAJCOM and the SPD RSP Manger.

14.43.1.5. The requesting command will use the net cost to complete the cost/benefit analysis portion of their request and submit the completed package to HQ USAF/A4.

14.43.2. HQ USAF/A4 will coordinate the package with HQ USAF/A4G for budget impact and approve or disapprove the request. If the request is approved, but funding is not available to cover the deficit, the HPMSK will be identified as an unfunded requirement and the requesting command must POM for the deficit before the kit may be fielded.

14.43.3. Upon notification of HQ USAF/A4 approval, the SPD and MAJCOM RSP managers will complete the process of building and fielding the HPMSK and will include it in the next overlay of requirements to D200A.

Section 14E—AND CONTINGENCY HIGH PRIORITY MISSION SUPPORT KIT (THPMSK AND CHPMSK).

14.44. General. This section provides policy and procedures relative to THPMSK and CHPMSK. Both are air transportable packages of supplies and spare parts for aircraft, engines, support equipment, ground communications, and munitions equipment used in support of contingency operations.

14.44.1. Definition. CHPMSK, THPMSK, and deployed MSK are separate and distinct from High Priority Mission Support Kits (HPMSKs). HPMSKs are used when the operational requirement is additive to the current worldwide requirement (POS and/or WRM levels). For example, the operational requirement may add flying hours to a unit, or there may be an increased weapon system availability requirement which requires additive spares to support the mission. In these cases there may be a requirement to build an HPMSK or additive requirements to support such missions. Funding responsibility belongs to the owning MAJCOM. When a deployment or tasking can be accomplished within existing flying hour programs (i.e., aircraft are flying peacetime hours at a site away from home station), the CHPMSK, THPMSK or deployed MSK are the options to use. A THPMSK or CHPMSK should be used when transferring the assets to a contingency and support (replenishment

and requisitioning) will come from the contingency base. These packages provide support to tasked units without increasing the worldwide requirement and are not additive requirements. Therefore, additional funding is not required.

14.44.2. Temporary High Priority Mission Support Kits (THPMSK).

14.44.2.1. THPMSK Definition. A THPMSK is an air transportable package of supplies and spare parts for aircraft, engines, support equipment, ground communications, and munitions equipment used in support of contingency operations.

14.44.2.2. Purpose. THPMSKs are used to support unit movements of (generally) more than 30 days but less than 90 days. THPMSK "levels" come from the home base and are transferred to the deployment ("transferred to") base, but requisitioning action comes from the contingency site to the source of supply. The "transferred to" base increases its Requisitioning Objective (RO) for the THPMSK and the home base RO is reduced by the amount of the THPMSK levels. CHPMSK is not an option for less than 90-day deployments because CHPMSKs require RBL to run. ***NOTE:*** THPMSKs can be used to support a transfer that lasts more than 90 days, but generally for long-term contingencies, a CHPMSK should be used.

14.44.2.3. THPMSK Approval. A THPMSK transfers spares and the requirement (POS levels) from the home base to the contingency supply account. Since the THPMSK uses only home base resources, there is no need for any special approval procedures. The Chief of Supply can approve a THPMSK.

14.44.2.4. Support of THPMSK. Support (replenishment and requisitions) will be initiated by the gaining (transferred to) base.

14.44.2.5. THPMSK Transfers. Once transferred, the THPMSK will remain in theater for the duration of the deployment, or until such time the THPMSK is returned to home station, or approval has been granted to keep it as a CHPMSK at the contingency location. ***NOTE:*** CHPMSK is not an option for a deployment less than 90 days.

14.44.2.6. THPMSK Requisitioning. Spare parts and supplies, used to fill authorized CHPMSK levels, will be requisitioned with an urgency of need designator "B" (requisition priority 04, 05, and 06 with the appropriate CJCS project code). A requisition urgency justification code (UJC) "BT" will be used to fulfill initial level and kit stock replenishment requirements.

14.44.3. Contingency High-Priority Mission Support Kits (CHPMSK)

14.44.3.1. How CHPMSK Levels are supported. CHPMSK levels are provided from the overall worldwide POS requirements not just from the home station of the deploying aircraft. To accommodate CHPMSK requirements RBL subtracts the CHPMSK authorized quantity from the worldwide peacetime requirements before any RBL allocations occur. Therefore the additional (CHPMSK) quantity that will be requisitioned by the contingency location will be offset by reductions in RBL allocations to all worldwide users of the CHPMSK items. The RBL marginal analysis process ensures that the reduced requirement is allocated in a way that minimizes worldwide expected backorders.

14.44.3.2. Justification for Using CHPMSK.

14.44.3.2.1. Air Force units whose MRSP authorizations do not have enough depth to support multiple segments (for split operations) or lacking depth to support the length of the deploy-

ment. CHPMSK authorizations can be requested to fill the contingency requirements not satisfied by the MRSP.

14.44.3.2.2. Air Force units can request a CHPMSK when tasked to support contingency operations (when tasking is greater than 90 days) where flying hour programs and maintenance concepts different from what the unit MRSP with normal resupply can support.

14.44.3.2.3. Air Force units supporting contingencies that are not authorized an MRSP.

14.44.3.2.4. Air Force units required to deploy with less than the full complement of primary aircraft authorized which drives segmenting the MRSP to support the particular tasking. This may be due to split operations or the requirements of a specific tasking order. When full PAA is deployed, units are expected to deploy the MRSP in its entirety. When partial unit deployments require segmentation of unit MRSP, CHPMSK may be authorized.

14.44.3.2.5. CHPMSK may also support Centralized Intermediate Repair Facilities (CIRF) until demands are sufficient to establish peacetime levels.

14.44.3.2.6. Air Force units supporting split operations (deploying a unit to more than one location) or rainbow unit deployments (aircraft from different units deploying to one location) to support recurring or AEF deployments. Using CHPMSKs for this purpose reduces redundant airlift requirements, alleviates support problems associated with the lack of depth in RSPs for split operation deployments, and minimizes home station support degradation for lead unit rainbow deployments.

14.44.3.3. CHPMSK Approval Process.

14.44.3.3.1. Request for new CHPMSK.

14.44.3.3.1.1. MAJCOMs will provide HQ USAF/A4 justification to support establishing a new CHPMSK. At a minimum the justification will include, but is not limited to, a justification for the CHPMSK stating why an existing MRSP cannot meet/support the peacetime or contingency needs. In addition, the following information is needed to compute a CHPMSK: the expected mission duration, primary/secondary units tasked, the number of weapon systems tasked, the number of that weapon system in the AF fleet, mission design series (MDS) tasked (model and block specific if necessary), as well as operational flying hour program, required operational support objective (i.e., aircraft availability target) the range/depth of NSNs required, the estimated cost, deployed location (including SRAN), and the recommended MRSP to apply as the offset. Under no conditions will the CHPMSK and the MSRP support the same portion of the requirement. CHPMSK and MRSP will not exceed the worldwide requirement.

14.44.3.3.1.2. After HQ USAF/A4 approves the need for a CHPMSK, the requesting MAJCOM will forward the CHPMSK request to the AFLMA. This request will include the number of weapon systems tasked, the number of that weapon system in the AF fleet, mission design series (MDS) tasked (model and block specific if necessary), the NSNs and related quantities required, the estimated cost, deployed location (including SRAN), and the recommended MRSP to apply as the offset.

14.44.3.3.1.3. AFLMA will analyze worldwide expected backorder impact created by the requested CHPMSK.

14.44.3.3.1.4. AFLMA will coordinate with MAJCOM on recommended adjustments in CHPMSK composition to minimize impact on worldwide expected backorders.

14.44.3.3.1.5. AFLMA will provide approval/disapproval recommendation to HQ USAF/A4.

14.44.3.3.1.6. HQ USAF/A4 will notify MAJCOM and AFLMA of approval or disapproval of CHPMSK composition as submitted by AFLMA.

14.44.3.3.2. Requests for Additions or Increase in Quantities to Existing CHPMSK.

14.44.3.3.2.1. MAJCOMs submit proposed changes to the CHPMSK as necessary to the AFLMA.

14.44.3.3.2.2. The AFLMA will analyze the request and provide approval or disapproval recommendation to HQ USAF/A4 based upon the impact on worldwide expected backorders.

14.44.3.3.2.3. HQ USAF/A4 will notify MAJCOM and AFLMA of approval or disapproval of CHPMSK modifications.

14.44.4. MAJCOMs will submit requests for CHPMSK authorizations to HQ USAF/A4. As a minimum, the MAJCOM's request must include, but is not limited to, a justification for the CHPMSK citing empirical data showing why an existing MRSP cannot meet/support the peacetime or contingency needs. In addition, the following information is needed to compute a CHPMSK: the expected mission duration, primary/secondary units tasked, mission design series (MDS) tasked (model and block specific if necessary), as well as operational flying hour program, required operational support objective (i.e., aircraft availability target) the range/depth of NSNs required, the estimated cost, and the recommended MRSP to apply as the offset. Under no conditions will the CHPMSK and the MSRP support the same portion of the requirement. CHPMSK and MRSP will not exceed the worldwide requirement.

14.45. Responsibilities.

14.45.1. HQ USAF/A4 will:

14.45.1.1. Provide authorization to use CHPMSK procedures.

14.45.1.2. Approve requests for CHPMSK.

14.45.1.3. Publish authorization to construct CHPMSK.

14.45.1.4. Maintain a listing of all units authorized CHPMSKs. The listing will identify, as a minimum: MAJCOM, unit, location, and other data deemed relevant. This listing will be updated annually in conjunction with the annual review process. CHPMSKs are approved for 1 year, unless HQ USAF/A4 provides a wavier. For long term or "steady-state" contingencies, CHPMSKs will be considered for conversion to POS under CHPMSK normalization guidelines as described in **paragraph 14.47.2.**.

14.45.1.5. Develops and distributes policy and procedures governing CHPMSK.

14.45.2. OSSG/ILS will:

14.45.2.1. Develop and maintain detailed procedures for processing and normalizing CHPMSK with SBSS. These procedures are contained in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**.

14.45.3. The AFLMA Air Force Requirements Team will:

14.45.3.1. Maintain the approved CHPMSK authorization lists, in conjunction with HQ USAF/A4.

14.45.3.2. Receive and analyze MAJCOM requests for creating new CHPMSKs, as well as additions and deletions. Provide recommendation to HQ USAF/A4 for approval or disapproval.

14.45.3.3. In coordination with MAJCOMs and HQ USAF/A4, conduct a review 13 months after initial CHPMSK establishment and every 12 months thereafter. This review will include reconciliation of CHPMSK levels and a normalization analysis. The review will look at initial levels requested plus any proposed level changes to determine the impact on worldwide (RBL) levels as a result of the CHPMSK.

14.45.4. MAJCOMs will:

14.45.4.1. Compute proposed CHPMSK levels using the Aircraft Sustainability Model (ASM).

14.45.4.2. Ensure requests to use CHPMSK procedures are submitted to HQ USAF/A4 and that CHPMSK procedures are not used until HQ USAF/A4 approves the AFLMA CHPMSK analysis. Requests for initial CHPMSKs will include information in paragraph.

14.45.4.3. After HQ USAF/A4 approves using CHPMSK procedures, submit the CHPMSK request to AFLMA, including information in **paragraph 14.44.4.**.

14.45.4.4. Ensure CHPMSK lists are processed and kept up to date.

14.45.4.5. Ensure recommended additions and/or deletions are incorporated into the annual review process.

14.45.4.6. Ensure packages are inventoried on a semiannual basis.

14.45.4.7. Ensure that items are properly maintained by the appropriate SBSS activity, according to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**.

14.46. Composition of Packages . Quantities of assets authorized in CHPMSK will vary according to the number and mission, design series of aircraft, drones, remotely piloted vehicles and/or ground equipment to be supported. Levels will be negotiated jointly between the lead MAJCOM and AFLMA. CHPMSK levels will not be additive to the worldwide requirement. Where applicable, CHPMSK levels will be computed using actual resupply times. Data captured over a 6-month period is preferred but a minimum of 3 months order and ship time (OS&T) plus depot delay (excluding or capping outliers) average is acceptable. If data does not exist to compute resupply time, the Air Staff, with assistance from the MAJCOM and AFLMA, will determine the number of resupply days to apply. Levels will be adjusted annually at a minimum, based on actual updated consumption, operations tempo, MRSP, and pipeline data. The Air Force deceleration technique will be applied to all flying-hour driven items for CHPMSK computations (if deceleration has been applied to the weapon system's MRSP). MAJCOMs may set fixed or minimum levels for the CHPMSK. However, minimum levels should apply to bases that are supporting other units and may require additional (non-CHPMSK) POS levels for items common to the CHPMSK. Home station demand will be prorated if the deploying unit is to remain beyond 90 days. When CHPMSKs are used in addition to MRSP, applying the most representative MRSP as offset to the CHPMSK computation is absolutely essential to the validation process. The lead command will determine the MRSP to be applied as the offset. Once determined, the range and depth of the MRSP will offset the range and depth of the CHPMSK requirements. For example, if the ASM computed a level for an NSN of 10 each and the unit

has an MRSP with an authorized quantity of 6 for that same NSN, then the requested CHPMSK level should be for an authorized quantity of 4. CHPMSK will be used as sole support (i.e., no MRSP will be deployed) only in cases where sufficient justification can be provided.

14.46.1. CHPMSK Load and Use. Once approved, CHPMSK will be loaded at the deployed location. CHPMSK loads, fills, and replenishments will be managed by the AOR RSS (i.e., for CENTCOM this is ACC RSS, for EUCOM this is USAFE RSS). When the CHPMSK is deployed to augment an MRSP, the MRSP will always be the first level of support. An asset will only be pulled from the CHPMSK when there are no other assets available at the deployed location. Once deployed the CHPMSK will stay in theater for the contingency duration or until such time as the CHPMSK is no longer required (1 year maximum, unless waived by HQ USAF/A4). Under no circumstances will the redeploying unit be authorized to robust their MRSP with CHPMSK assets.

14.46.2. Redistribution. Assets authorized in CHPMSK, deployed (details transferred) in support of CJCS operations/contingencies, are exempt from redistribution orders (RDO) by the wholesale inventory control point and sister unit's lateral support requests unless the requirement is to satisfy a valid CJCS project coded MICAP requisition. Deployed units will honor all such requests, down to zero balance, with CHPMSK assets. Deployed Chiefs of Supply or equivalents must exercise discretion in considering support requests that are other than CJCS MICAPs. Assets authorized in CHPMSK, deployed (details transferred) in support of non-CJCS operations/contingencies, are not exempt from redistribution and will honor all RDOs and lateral support request. Deployed units are encouraged to honor RDO and lateral support requests.

14.46.3. Asset reporting. Levels and assets will be reported in the AF Recoverable Assembly Management System, using document identifier formats contained in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 3, Parts 1** and **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 3, Parts 5**.

14.46.4. Requisitioning. Spare parts and supplies, used to fill authorized CHPMSK levels, will be requisitioned with an urgency of need designator "B" (requisition priority 04, 05, and 06 with the appropriate CJCS project code). A requisition urgency justification code (UJC) "BT" will be used to fulfill initial level and kit stock replenishment requirements.

14.47. File Maintenance of Contingency High Priority Mission Support Kits.

14.47.1. Reconciliation. The CHPMSK will be reconciled at least annually. The AFLMA will identify any differences between base CHPMSK levels (as identified to RBL) and the baselined CHPMSK file.

14.47.2. Normalization. CHPMSKs will be reviewed at least annually to determine if sufficient demands exist at the deployed location to compute demand-based RBLs. Using normal peacetime (RBL) levels results in fewer expected backorders at the contingency site and AF-wide than CHPMSK levels. Once sufficient demand history (6 to 12 months) is recorded at the contingency site, normal peacetime levels shall replace CHPMSK levels. This process is referred to as CHPMSK "normalization". Selected CHPMSK levels without sufficient demand history (different block of aircraft or different aircraft type rotations for 90 or 180 days) may remain in place.

14.47.3. Specific CHPMSK Normalization Responsibilities. The appropriate MAJCOM, Regional Supply Squadron (RSS), contingency base, HQ AFMC, and the AF Requirements Team to convert CHPMSKs to normal peacetime levels must complete the following tasks. All responsible organizations must maintain close coordination to maintain inventory accuracy and ensure system processing timelines are met.

14.47.3.1. The appropriate MAJCOM will coordinate with the AF Requirements Team (at the AFLMA/LGS), the RSS and the contingency base when a CHPMSK is ready for an annual review or normalization. This should occur no later than 12 months after the original CHPMSK approval date.

14.47.3.2. Once notified, AFLMA/LGS will review the CHPMSK and provide management products to the RSS and contingency base identifying what RBL would allocate to the contingency base if the CHPMSK were eliminated. The AFLMA-provided product will identify the current CHPMSK levels, the normalized RBL levels, and the expected backorders at the contingency base and other bases worldwide. Using the AFLMA-provided review of the CHPMSK, the RSS and contingency base will compare the RBL levels with the CHPMSK authorizations and identify which CHPMSK authorizations will be deleted and which will be retained. The RSS will forward the comparison results to AFLMA/LGS. The following rules are provided as a guide:

14.47.3.2.1. If RBL pushes a positive level (> 0), delete the CHPMSK levels (even if the CHPMSK levels do not equal the RBL level). There is sufficient actual demand data to establish an RBL level.

14.47.3.2.2. If RBL pushes a level of 0, review the item demand history. If the item was not applicable to the contingency base's weapon system for at least 180 days, retain the CHPMSK level. For example, if an item applies only to Block 30 F-16 only and Block 30 F-16s were only assigned to the contingency base for one 90 day rotation, then that item's demand history is not sufficient to support an accurate RBL level. If the item was applicable for 180 days or more, and there is a positive demand (daily demand rate > 0), retain the CHPMSK level. If the item was applicable to the contingency weapon system for more than 180 days and there has been no demand, delete the CHPMSK level.

14.47.3.3. AFLMA/LGS will forward a listing identifying the applicable SRAN, and normalized NSNs and quantities to HQ AFMC/A4I for further processing.

14.47.3.4. Upon receipt of the listing, HQ AFMC/A4I will process an out-of-cycle RBL run for items the RSS selected for CHMPSK level deletion. HQ AFMC/A4I will suppress the regular transmission of XCAs and forward a data file of off-line XCA images for only those NSNs removed from the applicable CHPMSK to the RSS for validation.

14.47.3.5. The RSS will ensure items identified for deletion from the CHPMSK are assigned new RBL levels in the file of off-line XCA images from HQ AFMC/A4I. See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 19** for additional details on XCA transactions.

14.47.3.6. Once the RSS notifies AFMC/A4I that the normalized RBLs are correct, AFMC/A4I will push an XCA file to the RSS for SBSS processing.

14.47.3.7. Prior to processing the XCAs, the RSS will delete the maximum level of zero on only those NSNs selected for deletion from the applicable CHPMSK. The RSS will capture the XE4 delete images in a file and also allow output XE4 images (max level zero delete transaction notifications) to flow to AFMC for input into D035E. The RSS will send a copy of the XE4s to AFLMA/LGS.

14.47.3.8. The RSS will process the XCA transactions and compare the resulting RBL levels in the SBSS against the off-line file of XCAs provided by HQ AFMC/A4I. If there are processing errors, the RSS will reprocess XCAs to correct the rejects.

14.47.3.9. The RSS will ensure XCC images output from the previous step are sent to AFMC. See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 19** for additional details about XCC transactions.

14.47.3.10. The RSS will notify the contingency base when the normalized RBL levels are loaded and all actions are complete.

14.47.3.11. After notification from the RSS that the RBL levels are loaded, the contingency base will process TIN transactions to turn-in (to stock) applicable items from the CHPMSK, assign warehouse locations, and delete the applicable CHPMSK details. The contingency base will notify the RSS when the CHPMSK detail delete actions are complete.

14.47.3.12. The RSS will notify AFLMA/LGS when all "normalization" actions are complete. AFLMA/LGS will verify that all CHPMSK details selected for deletion are in fact deleted from D035E and SBSS records.

14.47.3.13. The next quarterly RBL run will implement any necessary reallocation of RBLs to other bases.

14.47.4. CHPMSK Updates. For any CHPMSK levels not normalized, the MAJCOM will update the CHPMSK at least annually. CHPMSK authorizations supporting weapon systems without sufficient demand history (different blocks of aircraft or aircraft types rotate in and out of the contingency base) may remain in place. The MAJCOM annual update will include a recomputation of the CHPMSK levels with updated demand, pipeline, operations tempo, MRSP (to offset the CHPMSK) and direct support objective. The MAJCOM will submit proposed CHPMSK level changes to the Requirements Team for review. The Requirements Team will review any increases to the CHPMSK and provide the worldwide levels impact to HQ USAF/A4. The AFLMA/LGS will maintain a file of the approved CHPMSK levels for reconciliation purpose.

Table 14.12. MSK Cross Reference.

	DURATION OF SUPPORTED MISSION/ DEPLOYMENT	REPLENISHMENT SUPPORT (REQUISITIONING ACTION)	MAINTENANCE OF LEVELS IN SBSS	HOW *MSK REQUIREMENT IS SUPPORTED
MSK	Less than 30 days	Home base	Home base	With home base requisitioning objective
THPMSK	(Normally) less than 90 days	Contingency base	Contingency base (levels and assets transferred)	Offset by decrease in home base requisitioning objective
CHPMSK	More than 90 days	Contingency base	Contingency base	Offset by adjusting requisitioning objectives of all worldwide users
HPMSK	No restrictions	Base in possession of the HPMSK	Base in possession of the HPMSK	Additive to worldwide requirements

14.48. Approval of CHPMSKs.

14.48.1. HQ USAF A4 has responsibility for providing approval to establish a CHPMSK. First, MAJCOM headquarters will provide a listing of proposed CHPMSK levels and rationale for establishing the CHPMSK to the Air Force Requirements Team at AFLMA. The Air Force Requirements Team will staff the request (determine the impact of approval of the CHPMSK on worldwide levels) and forward the MAJCOM request and recommendation to HQ USAF A4. HQ USAF will then approve/disapprove the request and provides their decision to the Air Force Requirements Team and the MAJCOMs.

14.49. THPMSK.

14.49.1. The THPMSK is similar to the CHPMSK, except it is used to support contingency operations for a period less than 90 days or to support quick reaction contingencies (when there is no time to get a CHPMSK approved) or when it is unknown if the contingency will last more than 90 days. THPMSKs can become CHPMSKs if the contingency is extended beyond 90 days.

14.49.1.1. THPMSKs are the same as CHPMSKs, however levels come only from the deploying unit. RO is reduced for all NSNs loaded in the THPMSK.

14.49.1.2. Units with movements of (generally) more than 30 days but less than 90 days, the levels are to be transferred to the gaining base, use the THPMSK. The “levels” come from the home base but replenishment comes from the source of supply. The “transferred to” base increases its RO for the THPMSK and the home base RO is reduced by the amount of the THPMSK levels. CHPMSK is not an option for less than 90-day deployments because CHPMSKs require an RBL run.

14.49.2. Justification for using THPMSK (greater than 30 but less than or equal to 90 days) See CHPMSK Justification

14.50. Responsibilities.

14.50.1. THPMSK approval is delegated to the MAJCOM. THPMSK will be built using procedures outlined in **AFMAN 23-110, Vol 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**.

14.51. Deployed MSK.

14.51.1. When THPMSK is an option, MSKs should not be used. However, if issues prevent use of THPMSK for deployments less than 30 days and support (the levels and replenishment requisitions) is from the home (deploying from) base (or no replenishment is necessary), then a deployed MSK can be used. Deployed MSKs can not be replenished from the deployment location, nor is replenishment for spares pulled from home station to fill MSK authorized special priority or project codes (i.e., if a part is canned and ordered MICAP, it is not authorized the JCS project code used by the deploying unit).

14.51.2. Responsibilities:

14.51.2.1. The Host Chief of Supply can approve deployed MSK.

14.51.2.2. If the THPMSK option is available to MAJCOMs, MSKs will not be transferred (deployed only). Exceptions must be granted by AF/A4.

Section 14F—READINESS SPARES PACKAGE (RSP).

14.52. Purpose. This section provides procedures for performing functions particular to non-airborne RSP management.

14.52.1. Non-airborne requirements are determined by the MAJCOM. The coordination of the Inventory Management Specialist (IMS)/Equipment Specialist (ES) will be obtained for Air Force managed assets. The RSP will include spares necessary to support all end items in the deploying non-airborne Unit Type Code (UTC). Equipment items, including support equipment, may not be included in RSPs. Those items go with the maintenance UTC. Spare parts to repair that support equipment may be included in the RSP.

14.52.2. The concept for RSPs within starter and swing forces is to swing the forces with their remaining RSP and robust the depleted stocks as available from units worldwide. Air Force doctrine is to immediately establish premium transportation based air routes for eligible Class IX(a) and Class VII(x) assets from point of use to repair node and retrograde to point of use so as to achieve consistent re-supply within 72 hours. Fundamental logistics war fighting doctrine and assumptions are found in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume I, Annex E, "Logistics."

14.53. RSP Types.

14.53.1. When force structure and operational planning change, authorizations for RSP change. Packages are developed to support the force as it is planned to exist at several specific points in time.

14.53.1.1. A contingency package is built to support the force as it exists at the end of the current review cycle; therefore the review contingency package will be built to match authorizations for the next fiscal year. The assets needed to fill the contingency package should be budgeted and bought as part of an earlier buy package.

14.53.1.2. A buy package will be input in the next budget cycle after the current review cycle is completed. The review buy package will be built to match authorizations three fiscal years into the future.

14.54. Responsibilities.

14.54.1. HQ USAF responsibilities:

14.54.1.1. Ensure the RSP Authorization document is published and distributed annually.

14.54.1.2. Review and approve or specify required changes to RSP review minutes within 5 workdays of receipt.

14.54.2. Commanders of all echelons must ensure that appropriate priority is afforded all phases of the RSP program because of its major importance to the success of planned wartime operations.

14.54.3. MAJCOM and Field Operating Agencies will:

14.54.3.1. Distribute command RSP authorizations to specific units in support of existing war plans according to assigned unit priorities.

14.54.3.2. Assign unit robust priority code based on the Air Force Programming Document and the DOC response time from the Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) and Operations Plan (OPlan). Priorities are assigned sequentially for a base, to include all MDSs assigned to the

host and tenant units, by the host base MAJCOM. Non-airborne will be sequenced separately from airborne MDS.

14.54.3.3. Provide instructions to Air Force bases under their control where RSPs are authorized, to ensure compliance with Air Force policies and procedures.

14.54.3.4. Designate bases, in coordination with other concerned commands and agencies, to obtain, store, maintain, and/or report RSP authorized for bases that cannot perform these functions.

14.54.3.5. Direct their representative at provisioning conferences to provide a copy of the Provisioning Parts List (PPL) annotated with the RSP quantities to their appropriate RSP manager.

14.54.3.6. Review and submit required reports.

14.54.3.7. Determine unit's economic order quantity (EOQ) RSP requirements and provide them to the System Program Director (SPD) RSP manager in the proper system format.

14.54.3.8. Review the USAF approved authorizations contained in the RSP Authorization Document in conjunction with MAJCOM OPlans.

14.54.3.9. Ensure the REALM header data for contingency and buy packages match the RSP Authorization Document.

14.54.3.10. Conduct annual base level RSP reviews.

14.54.4. The Mission Support Group Commander or equivalent at each base where RSP is authorized will:

14.54.4.1. Act as the base focal point to see that all base responsibilities for RSPs are properly carried out.

14.54.4.2. Determine, monitor, and ensure adequate and timely corrective action by the responsible agency on all deficiencies hampering the capability of the base to carry out its RSP responsibilities.

14.54.4.3. Ensure RSP program training is provided to appropriate personnel and keep them informed of all changes.

14.54.4.4. Ensure RSPs are serviceable at all times in accordance with **paragraph 14.12.**.

14.54.5. The Logistics Readiness Squadron (LRS) Commander or equivalent will:

14.54.5.1. Perform the necessary supply planning to support the wartime mission with RSP. To assist in this process, use the planning guidelines in AFMAN 10-401.

14.54.5.2. Maintain accurate RSP authorizations and process all reports in a timely manner. Refer to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2** for specific instructions.

14.54.5.3. Maintain an accurate inventory of RSP assets through inspection and inventory as required.

14.54.5.4. Determine annual non-airborne EOQ authorization requirements using RSP sparing criteria and forward to MAJCOM..

14.54.6. HQ AFMC will:

14.54.6.1. Correctly initiate the quarterly overlay of RSP spares requirements to the D200A system.

14.54.6.2. Conduct staff visits to subordinate activities when requested.

14.54.6.3. Coordinate with HQ USAF, MAJCOMs, and other affected agencies when changes are made to policies prescribed in this chapter.

14.54.6.4. Coordinate with HQ USAF/A4, OSSG/ILS, and any affected MAJCOMs when changes are made to policies prescribed in this chapter.

14.54.6.5. Review the USAF RSP Authorization Document for logistics supportability and identify disconnects to HQ USAF/A4 for resolution. The Authorization Document must be distributed annually.

14.54.6.6. Review the USAF RSP Authorization Document for logistics supportability and identify disconnects to HQ USAF/A4 for resolution. The annual Authorization Document must be distributed no later than 1 Jan each year.

14.54.7. ALCs will:

14.54.7.1. Execute RSP management responsibility for specific weapon systems and end items of equipment at each ALC as shown in **Table 14.5.**.

14.54.7.2. Establish a single ALC focal point for RSP policy and systems issues.

14.54.7.3. The ALC RSP Monitor will:

14.54.7.3.1. Be the focal point for correspondence concerning RSP policy and procedures.

14.54.7.3.2. Monitor and ensure that RSP worksheets or control lists forwarded by SPDs to IMS are reviewed, updated, and signed in a timely manner.

14.54.7.3.3. Monitor the data flow to and from appropriate data systems.

14.54.7.4. ALCs will distribute Selected Prime Items List, RCS: MTC-LG(Q)8901, in time to allow appropriate file maintenance for each D200A requirements computation cycle. ALCs and HQ AFMC print the Basic Cost Print Product, RCS: MTC-LG(Q)7121, within 30 days after the asset cutoff date of the quarterly D200A computation. Both reports are designated emergency status code C-2. Continue reporting during emergency conditions, precedence normal. Continue reporting during minimize.

14.54.7.5. Provide assistance to MAJCOMs for redistribution of RSP assets, as requested.

14.54.8. SPDs for each weapon system or end item will:

14.54.8.1. Direct their delegate to a provisioning conference (if it is someone other than the SPD RSP manager) to provide a copy of the PPL, annotated with the RSP quantities, to the RSP manager. Minutes of the conference may be used if the RSP quantities for all applicable items were documented in the minutes subject to approval by the ALC provisioning conference chairperson.

14.54.8.2. Direct SPD RSP manager to:

14.54.8.2.1. Distribute milestones.

14.54.8.2.2. Act as the central RSP focal point between using commands and AFMC.

14.54.8.2.3. Control the assignment of RSP serial numbers.

14.54.8.2.4. Develop RSPs in accordance with the RSP Authorization Document.

14.54.8.2.5. Preside over RSP review process and generate/submit review minutes.

14.54.8.2.6. Review RSP periodically, in accordance with Air Force policy, to ensure that packages are built in accordance with appropriate authorization documents. Ensure the range of items in the packages conform to what was agreed upon by the using MAJCOMs, and that they are completed in a timely manner.

14.54.8.2.7. Load post-review database on REALM PC and ensure the correct passage of authorization records to the using commands at the conclusion of a review.

14.54.8.2.8. Distribute modification data as received.

14.54.8.2.9. Manage the data flow to and from appropriate data systems.

14.55. Authorization Document.

14.55.1. Authorizations are based entirely on formal wartime tasking in the War and Mobilization Plan and the appropriate MAJCOM operational OPR. Authorizations for RSP resulting from those wartime taskings are listed in the HQ USAF RSP Authorization Document. Volume 2 provides authorization for non-airborne RSP. MAJCOMs are authorized RSP for allocation to specific units/bases.

14.55.1.1. For non-airborne systems, RSP authorization changes will be forwarded to AFNIC with supported UTC, PSN justification, source of funding/assets for increases in requirements, and must be in accordance with WMP guidance. Changes to Volume 2 of the RSP Authorization Document will be sent toAFNIC. (***NOTE***: Requests will not be honored unless UTC is provided.) See **Attachment 14A-2**. AFNIC will then post updates to the RSP Authorization Document, Non-Airborne, Vol II, and pass requirements to the ALC SPD RSP manager. AFNIC will notify requestor that change has been completed.

14.55.1.1.1. MAJCOMs, in conjunction with the appropriate acquisition/support managers within AFMC will develop the RSP spares list. Either unit specific or generic contingency packages may be developed for all non-airborne systems/mission capabilities. Generally, if a package serial number (PSN) has a small authorization factor and a large number of applicable end item serial numbers (ESN), then a squadron specific contingency package would be desired. If a PSN has a large authorization factor but few applicable ESNs, then developing generic packages would be preferred. The goal in either case is to identify the RSP requirements as accurately as possible at least cost, footprint, and workload. Since the ALCs build RSPs in accordance with the published authorization document, MAJCOMs RSP Managers must ensure that any changes are published to the authorization document in accordance with annual milestones. End items with ERRC Code “S” or “U” will not be included in RSP.

14.55.2. Administrative changes such as realignments or deletions will be loaded immediately into the authorization document as no additional funding or spares would be required.

14.55.2.1. New authorizations will be carried in an “unfunded” status until verification of funding/ assets source. The presence of an authorization in “unfunded” status reflects a using MAJCOM’s commitment to include the requirement in their program objective memorandum (POM). Therefore, an “A” status buy RSP will be built for unfunded authorizations (never contingency RSPs) so that HQ AFMC’s POM will remain aligned with the MAJCOM POM submissions. (***NOTE:*** The following “net cost” tasks cannot be accomplished until automated tools are available.) MAJCOMs will contact AFMC/A4, who will determine if sufficient spare parts are avail-

able to establish the new RSP. If spares are available, AFMC/A4 will notify -AFNIC to move the authorization to the funded section of the authorization document. If the new authorization can not be accommodated within available resources, AFMC/A4 will work with the appropriate acquisition/system manager within AFMC to determine the net cost of the RSP. Once the net cost is determined, that cost will be passed to the requiring MAJCOM so programming actions can be undertaken during the POM. Once funding is in the Future Years Defense Program, the requiring MAJCOM should notify AFNIC to have the authorization moved to the funded section.

14.56. Mission/End Item Serial Number Structure.

14.56.1. A standard thirteen-digit serial number structure will be used to identify all RSPs. The SPD RSP managers (or subsystem program manager for end items not managed under an SPD office) will assign serial numbers in the appropriate data systems. See **Attachment 14A-4** and **Attachment 14A-5** for detailed examples, and data elements.

14.56.2. Non-airborne reparable authorizations are shown for the "Purpose" or "Mission" they are designed to perform, such as a CRE (Control Reporting Element), or an individual combat communication system (such as GRC-239, Troop-Satellite Support Radio). These "purpose packages" are composed of end item packages for the individual components required to achieve that purpose. It is the individual end item packages that are built in D087H. Their relationship to each other and to the purpose they support is established in the ESN/PSN Relationship Table. While it is the responsibility of the SPD RSP manager to file maintain the relationship table on the mainframe, it is the responsibility of the MAJCOM users to provide their updates and changes to that table as required. The following information must be provided to support a request for change to the relationship table.

14.56.2.1. The end item nomenclature as found in the Allowance Standard (AS) or planning documents.

14.56.2.2. Citation of the AS that applies.

14.56.2.3. Standard reporting designator (SRD), if assigned, as listed in D165 or in the Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS).

14.56.2.4. Number of end items to be supported, as stated in the AS or DOC statement.

14.56.2.5. ESN, if already assigned, in D087H.

14.56.2.6. PSN, if already assigned, in D087H.

14.56.2.7. PSN factor, that is, the number of times this purpose (or mission) will be supported, as listed in the authorization document or DOC statement.

14.56.2.8. ESN factor, that is, the number of this ESN that will be included in one PSN. This is the only factor that affects the quantity authorized in the applicable PSN.

14.56.2.9. ESN/PSN application percent is used when more than one ESN can fulfill a given role in a PSN. Determine the percent by dividing the quantity of a given end item available to a command for supporting a particular mission by the product of the ESN factor and the PSN factor.

14.57. New Weapon Systems.

14.57.1. The initial step in RSP development will be a preliminary meeting between the SPD and MAJCOM operations community, chaired by the SPD, to determine when and by what method the initial RSP provisioning quantities will be computed and passed to the SPD RSP manager. Minutes of

the meeting will be prepared to document the specific ground rules and method of operation. Copies of the minutes will be provided to SPO, the MAJCOM RSP manager, the SPD RSP manager, the appropriate ALC RSP Monitor, HQ USAF/A4, HQ AFMC/A4, AFNIC and all attendees.

14.57.2. Selection of newly designed non-stocklisted items for inclusion in RSP must be a joint decision of the SPD and the MAJCOM.

14.57.3. Close coordination in this process is required by the SPD RSP manager, the ALC RSP Monitor, HQ AFMC, and the MAJCOM OPRs.

14.58. Requisitioning.

14.58.1. The MAJCOMs may request RSP authorizations six months prior to the established unit initial operational capability (IOC) date in order to allow sufficient time for normal planning, programming, and management actions. However, bases will not load or requisition new RSP authorizations earlier than 120 days prior to the IOC date. Any exceptions to this policy must be negotiated between the MAJCOM and the SPD.

14.58.2. MAJCOM will not push new fiscal year authorizations earlier than 1 August unless approved by HQ USAF/A4.

14.58.3. Authorizations will be loaded on base accountable records for the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) bases and satellites according to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**. Authorizations for non-SBSS bases will be accounted for according to applicable manual account directives.

14.58.4. RSP requirements will be ordered using urgency justification code (UJC) "BT." Requisitions for RSP will contain the applicable project code and the appropriate demand code.

14.58.5. IMS will not cancel requisitions for RSP without coordination/concurrence of the applicable MAJCOM, and the SPD.

14.59. Storage and Maintenance.

14.59.1. All RSP and peacetime assets required to support activities specified in the USAF WMPs 3 and 5 will be maintained in a serviceable condition. The command requiring RSPs to be stored at non-USAF locations will be responsible for its maintenance. All expendables and equipment owned by the LRS Commander or equivalent will be rotated with similar peacetime items to protect their continued serviceability. Shelf-life controls that are established for like peacetime assets will be applied to wartime spares.

14.59.1.1. Tenant organizations required to maintain a deployment capability will keep the required manpower authorizations to support the mobility requirement. Host/tenant support agreements will be established to specify who will store and maintain the RSP. (See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 2**).

14.59.1.2. Assets authorized for IRSP may be commingled with POS. Assets in MRSP may not be commingled with POS.

14.59.1.3. When possible, RSP should be stored in mobility bins or in segregated base warehouse bins. Items too large for mobility bins are stored on pallets for immediate movement.

14.59.1.4. The maintaining activity must ensure that proper shelf life control, rotation, TO compliance, and inventory practices are followed.

14.59.1.4.1. Shelf-life controls and other inspection functions established for like peacetime assets will be applied to RSP items.

14.59.1.4.2. TO compliance actions, in accordance with applicable TOs, will be accomplished in the same manner for both peacetime and RSP assets. Functional check requirements, as specified in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 7, Part 3** will be performed prior to the item being placed in RSP. The frequency of subsequent inspections or checks will be as specified in the governing TO.

14.59.1.4.3. Classified assets will be inventoried semiannually. All other assets will be inventoried annually. An RSP will be inventoried within 10 days after return from deployment. The LRS Commander or equivalent has the option to seal RSP bins at the time of deployment. Inventory of such bins upon return will be optional if seals are intact. In addition, the gaining LRS Commander or equivalent has the option of inventorying an RSP when it is received on a transfer or loan from another unit.

14.60. Accountability, Use and Movement.

14.60.1. Investment items, regardless of authorization source, will be carried on FB/FE detail records.

14.60.2. RSP expense items carried on the FB account will be reflected on the Working Capital Fund Consolidated Stratification and Transaction Report (table III), RCS: MTC-FM(M&Q) 7196, as part of the Working Capital Fund inventory.

14.60.3. Allowance standard items (equipment items—ERRC code “S” and “U”) will be accounted for on EAID (Equipment Authorized Inventory Data) details. Spares to support equipment packages such as BEAR, FMSE/FORCE, etc... must be accounted for on a WRM spares detail record. Until the time of actual use, the assets must be reflected on the Working Capital Fund Consolidated Stratification and Transaction Report (table III), RCS: MTC-FM (M&Q) 7196, as part of the Working Capital Fund inventory.

14.60.4. RSPs will be used to support deployments of USAF weapon systems. RSPs are not inviolate and are a source of parts to return weapon systems to an operational condition.

14.60.5. When an RSP authorization is transferred from one command to another, the RSP bins and assets will normally be transferred intact to the gaining command. Those items of RSP that are not transferred will be made available for redistribution. If an RSP authorization is deleted from USAF requirements, the using command will inform the storing command LRS Commander or equivalent.

14.60.6. At the option of the using command, the peacetime deployment of an RSP, or RSP segment, will be transferred to the host account (gaining base)if the deployment is for greater than 30 days. If the deployment is for less than 30 days the choice to transfer will be determined by the owning LRS Commander or equivalent or is based on a mutual agreement between the gaining and losing MAJCOM. Any time this option is exercised, the using command or subordinate headquarters will coordinate all support requirements in advance with the command providing computer support for the deployment (and the command providing home station support, if different than the using command). Transfers involving packages assigned to ARC units will also be coordinated with HQ AFRC or ANG, as appropriate. In addition, the using command or subordinate headquarters must publish detailed guidance in appropriate deployment planning and implementation documents to ensure adequate controls over the deployed assets.

14.60.6.1. If the option to transfer is not exercised, details will contain deployment indicators, and accountability for the items will remain at the home station.

14.60.6.2. If the transfer option is selected, the designated computer support base will assume RSP accountability. However, the owning base still retains RSP SORTS reporting responsibility as provided in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26** and AFI 10-201, Chapter 3.

14.60.7. Transfer of accountability has no bearing on the responsibility of the forward Supply Commander to support the deployed unit and the RSP. If transferred, the host LRS Commander or equivalent will assume accountability for the RSP. If there is no forward base supply account at the deployed location, the commander of the deployed unit will assign supervisory responsibility to a member of the deployed unit who will operate the RSP as prescribed herein. At the option of the using command, the RSP and accompanying personnel may be co-located with the non-airborne package under the control of the deployed unit commander.

14.60.8. Items consumed while the RSP is transferred will be replaced by the using organization, insofar as possible, prior to return of the package. If time does not permit, it will be returned to the organization with the existing shortages, and action taken by the owning command to replace items.

14.60.9. RSPs are prepositioned as follows:

14.60.9.1. When RSPs cannot be prepositioned at USAF locations, the storing command will select alternate storage locations in coordination with the using command, AFMC, and any other affected commands.

14.60.9.2. The using command will be responsible for arranging logistics support for its activities at non-USAF locations in the continental United States. Arrangements with ANG units will be negotiated through the National Guard Bureau. This will be coordinated with storing/reporting commands (as appropriate), AFMC, and any other USAF command, military service or governmental agency concerned. When the designated storing/reporting command has an RSP prepositioning requirement at a non-USAF location and does not have the capability to support that requirement, the using command and HQ USAF/A4 will be advised. The using command will evaluate the requirement for prepositioning the RSP and, if valid, will negotiate an alternate method of support. If a solution to the problem cannot be found, the issue will be elevated to HQ USAF/A4 for final resolution.

14.61. Reporting and Assessment.

14.61.1. Information pertaining to the RSPs is used in two very significant processes. First, contingency package data supports warfighting capability reporting in the SORTS process. Refer to **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26** for specific supply RSP SORTS reporting procedures. Second, buy package data supports the worldwide recoverable item requirement computation in D200A.

14.61.2. Recoverable Assembly Management Program (RAMP) reporting will be prepared according to the applicable sections of **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 19.** Procedures prescribed in **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 26**, and other applicable sections of **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2** apply when submitting reports from bases operating under the SBSS.

14.61.3. R-30 on-hand asset reporting, and the D087 system authorized quantities for contingency packages provide the basic for formal Air Force assessment of RSP.

14.62. RSP Requirements and D200A.

14.62.1. All currently authorized ("A" status) RSP packages are passed to D200A four times a year. The D200A system runs quarterly, based on asset management snapshots taken on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December. Approximately two weeks after each snapshot, D200A is ready to accept RSP data from D087H. When initiated by HQ AFMC, D087H creates a tape for each ALC containing data for items that they manage. The system will pull all "A" status packages with a non-zero authorization factor and roll stock number quantities across all packages times the authorization factor, to the subgroup master. Each ALC runs preprocessing edit checks on their data and transmits the results to Tinker AFB for central processing.

14.62.2. If the SPD RSP manager detects an error in the RSP data passed to D200A, they must notify all affected ALCs of the error so that IMS can correct it during their D200A file maintenance. Errors can occur due to SPD file maintenance not being done, or being done incorrectly, or can result from last minute changes to the Authorization Document. Notification must go to the affected ALCs' RSP OPR and will include a statement of the problem, the correct data, the PSN or ESN and factor, the weapon system(s) affected, and the note code of the items involved.

14.63. Funding for RSPs.

14.63.1. Operating commands conduct RSP reviews annually in association with AFMC. As a result, RSPs and High Priority Mission Support Kits (HPMSK) are updated each year. This right-sizes the RSP/HPMSK kits each year with the updated types and number of parts to execute a unit's wartime tasking at the approved authorization level. Out of date items are removed, and new items are added based on modifications, demand rate changes, meantime between failure changes and maintenance experience with past deployments. New requirements are compared by the AFMC logistics systems, i.e., D087 (RSP and HPMSK levels) and the D200A (Requirements). Programming and budgeting for RSP and HPMSK annual adjustments is the responsibility of AFMC on behalf of the Air Force. AFMC will include these requirements in the Air Force Working Capital Fund POM, using 3400 funds provided centrally through Program Element 78033, Stock Fund Cash.

14.63.2. RSP authorizations are funded through two types of funds, in the 3010/3080 procurement accounts and in the 3400 O&M funds. New RSPs and authorization changes required for modification of current weapon systems or mission changes are funded through the 3010/3080 procurement accounts. New authorizations can be driven by new weapon systems entering Air Force inventory, modification of current weapon systems, or mission changes. Mission changes include changes in operational requirements, (i.e. conventional vs. nuclear, etc), changes in number of systems supported, changes in the WMP-5, such as independent vs. dependent kits or In-Place vs. Mobility kits. New authorizations and mission changes will be carried in an "unfunded" status until verification of funding/asset source. The presence of an authorization in an "unfunded" status reflects the lead Commands' commitment to fund the requirement in their POM. The MAJCOM/XP is responsible for the POM process. MAJCOM/A4 personnel are responsible for notifying the XP of new RSP authorization requirements and justifying the new authorizations to the XP for prioritization in the MAJCOM POM request. The lead command is responsible for addressing the total force RSP requirement. Responsibility for determination of the total force POM requirement is with the lead command in conjunction with HQ AFMC/A4. HQ AFMC/A4 will work with the appropriate acquisition/system manager within AFMC to determine the net buy and repair cost of new RSP authorizations. HQ AFMC will pass the net cost to the requiring MAJCOM/A4/XP, so programming actions can be undertaken during the POM. Once funding is approved through the POM/BES/PB, the lead MAJ-

COM/A4/XP should notify HQ USAF/A4 or AFNIC to have the authorization moved to the funded section.

14.63.3. Consumable Readiness Spares Packages are budgeted and funded in the general support division of the stock fund. The host command is responsible for addressing the consumable RSP requirement.

14.64. Review Schedule and Milestones: (ALC/MAJCOMs).

14.64.1. All non-airborne RSPs will be reviewed annually. A formal face-to-face review will be held at the call of the SPD RSP manager. Face to face reviews must be held at least every other year. The review cycle will be timed so as to conclude in time for Air Staff approval of the requirement prior to the March D200A cycle RSP overlay. The purpose of the review is to validate authorizations, range and depth of items in RSPs. The scheduling of a review is done jointly by the SPD and the using commands; the SPDs decision is final. Once the review is scheduled, all using commands must provide their required inputs in accordance with the milestones in **Table 14.13.**.

14.64.2. The MAJCOM annual pre-review may be face-to-face or by correspondence. The purpose of the review is to update the range and quantities of items in authorized RSPs.

14.64.2.1. MAJCOM Prereview Checklist (MAJCOM/Base).

14.64.2.1.1. Validate review kits with the Authorization Document Vol II (Blue Book).

14.64.2.1.2. Review the LOGDET to determine UTC tasked equipment (obtain from MAJCOM UTC Planners/FAMs).

14.64.2.1.3. Compare the LOGDET UTCs with DOC statement UTCs.

14.64.2.1.4. Validate SRDs (may use REMIS, CAMS output or other suitable sources) in applicable data systems.

14.64.2.1.5. Distribute RSP review listing to the bases (consider Sparing Criteria when developing the review list).

14.64.2.1.6. Check to see if end item is in the appropriate Allowance Standard (AFEMS).

14.64.2.1.7. Suspense bases to provide changes to MAJCOM RSP Managers (recommend AF Form 1032 format).

14.64.2.1.8. Consolidate changes and distribute recommended changes to affected bases for consideration prior to pre-review.

14.64.2.1.9. Conduct Base Level Pre-review.

14.64.2.1.10. Consolidate and submit adds to SPD RSP manager.

14.64.2.1.11. Refer to Milestones for further instruction.

14.64.3. The timelines for the milestones listed in **Table 14.13.** are binding on all participants in the review process, due to the time-sensitive nature of the base level load of new/revised contingency packages and the overlay of buy quantities to the worldwide requirements system. A cumulative ten workday slippage in the schedule must be explained by the SPD RSP manager through the ALC RSP Monitor to HQ AFMC/A4, and the applicable MAJCOMs.

14.64.4. The SPD RSP manager will provide the dates for the milestones to the affected MAJCOMs, all ALC RSP monitors, HQ AFMC/A4 and AFNIC. A schedule of when the various subsystem

groups are to be reviewed will be attached. The appropriate equipment specialists must be provided a copy of the schedule and a clear statement of what is required of them far enough in advance so they can be ready to answer questions about their systems.

Table 14.13. Non-airborne Review Milestones.

Milestones		
SEQUENCE	**OPR**	**EVENT**
NLT 1 Jun	SPD	Schedule face-to-face review and publish milestones
NLT 15 June	SPD/MAJCOM	Validate authorization document
NLT 15 June	MAJCOM	Begin review of consumable data in appropriate data system
	MAJCOM	Run base level validation report,(e.g. R70 or M24)
NLT 30 Jun	MAJCOM	Send RSP detail data to units and call for recommended adds, changes, and deletes
NLT 31 Jul	Units	Submit RSP changes to MAJCOM in appropriate format
	MAJCOM	Begin identification of new NSNs, ESNs, and SRDs
NLT 15 Aug	MAJCOM	Consolidate RSP changes and redistribute consolidated list to appropriate units
NLT 31 Aug	MAJCOM	Conduct pre-review and approve or disapprove unit level recommended quantities
NLT 15 Sep	MAJCOM	Submit adds to SPD in appropriate format
	SPD	Place PSNs into review in D087H; begin to file maintain adds to mainframe "R" kits
NLT 25 Sep	SPD	Complete file maintenance of adds to mainframe "R" kits
	SPD	Create review database on REALM PC Server
	MAJCOM	Begin file maintenance in REALM PC; notify SPD when complete
	MAJCOM	Begin edits to appropriate data system for consumables
NLT 31 Oct	SPD	Verify all MAJCOM file maintenance is complete, then initiate review upload using REALM PC for reparables/close file maintenance for consumables
	SPD	Create "NMD Update Report" using REALM PC and file maintain as required to mainframe REALM "R" kits
	SPD	Distribute worksheets and NMD Update Report to IMSs and ESs
NLT 30 Nov	IM/ES	Return worksheets to SPD
NLT 15 Dec	SPD	Conduct Face to Face Review with MAJCOMs
	SPD	Reconcile differences between MAJCOM and IMS/ES information/validate authorized quantities
NLT 15 Feb	SPD	Complete and submit annual review minutes to AFMC/A4RX.
NLT 01 Mar	HQ AFMC	HQ AFMC/A4 approves minutes and submits them to HQ USAF/A4

SEQUENCE	OPR	EVENT
5 working days from receipt	HQ USAF	HQ USAF/A4 approves minutes
	SPD	Distribute minutes
	SPD	Remove PSNs from review in D087H
	SPD	Initiate post review download using REALM PC
3rd Friday in April	HQ AFMC	Initiate interface with D200
NET 1 August/ NLT 1 Oct.	MAJCOM	Build XTJ/XVF images and distribute to units

NOTE: Table timelines should be in sequence with the Spares Requirements Review Board (SRRB) timelines.

14.65. Placing a Weapon System into Review Status.

14.65.1. In D087H it is vitally important that only those RSPs specifically authorized in the non-airborne authorization document (including such message changes as may be published) be placed into review status. No other RSPs will be reviewed, computed, or transmitted to a using command without a specific approval from HQ AFMC/A4. This is not only to ensure that war-time spares support corresponds to current war planning, but also to maintain a clear accountability trail.

14.65.2. The SPD RSP manager places a weapon system into review status. This will copy all the authorized RSPs in the database to review packages, reset computation exception codes where appropriate, and lock out file maintenance of the authorized RSPs (except for the authorization factor) until the weapon system is taken out of review.

14.66. Worksheets.

14.66.1. Review worksheets will only reflect current review information after new NSNs (from AF Forms 1032) are added to the review kits. Non-airborne worksheets can be pulled upon notification from the SPD RSP manager. When deciding when to pull worksheets, bear in mind that D087H receives updated data from D200A near the end of each quarterly cycle (approximately the second to last week of March, June, September, and December). SPD RSP manager should check with the D200A OPR at their center for the exact schedule. A worksheet for a given NSN comes in five parts. Part five goes to IMS and ES for review.

14.67. NOP Item Policy.

14.67.1. NOP “E” identifies items applicable to non-airborne systems. Requirements for these items will be determined using guidelines in **paragraph 14.24.**. (Pair with computation exception code “Y,” refer to Worksheet and Audit List Data Element Definitions.)

14.67.2. Specific guidelines are as follows:

14.67.2.1. Non-airborne systems normally have limited in-garrison operating time, therefore MAJCOMs will determine the authorized quantity for the RSP.

14.67.2.2. Nonoptimize the minimum quantity necessary to meet mission requirements into D087H if the item meets the sparing criteria. Sparing criteria is defined as:a.) a Single Point Failure part, b.) Operational Readiness Part, c.) an item where the demand rate indicates failure within 30 days d.) failure of the item will create a safety hazard.

14.67.2.3. Non-airborne system spares will not be duplicated within the RSP and Initial Spares Support List (ISSL) or Adjusted Stock Level (ASL) program, unless the consumption data supports the requirement.

14.68. Note Codes.

14.68.1. Note code assignments for non-airborne RSPs will be based on applicability of the NSN to the end item (SRD, not the mission kit) refer to airborne instructions for note code definitions in **14.26.** 14.26. Contingency packages are built to support the end item as it is expected to be configured at the end of the authorization year. In no case will the RSP quantity of an item loaded at the base level exceed the authorized quantity on the spares list. MAJCOMs with units having multiple configuration end items supported by RSP must determine the percent application of each note code "1," "3," "or "4" NSN.

14.68.2. Buy packages are built to support the end item as it is expected to be configured three years into the future. The IMS will be required to factor RSP quantities for the D200A system requirements computation purposes based on the percent application expected to exist in the buy period for each note code "1," "3," and "4" NSN. The percent application must be based on the number of end items having the given configuration supported by RSP, not the worldwide inventory. Therefore, the worldwide percent application must be adjusted to ensure validity of buy period requirements.

14.69. IMS and ES File Maintenance (refer to airborne instructions in paragraph 14.27.).

14.70. Modifications.

14.70.1. Modification programs cause significant changes to RSP composition. The SPD RSP manager must be informed of impending modifications. The SPD will ensure that the SPD RSP manager coordinates on ""each modification proposal or change request prior to its submission to the Configuration Control Board.

14.70.2. The SPDs will ensure modification management personnel provide modification data to the RSP manager in time to meet review milestones (**Table 14.13.**). The SPD RSP manager will forward the information to the applicable using MAJCOMs. Minimum information required will include:

14.70.2.1. Modification title and number.

14.70.2.2. Applicable time compliance technical order (TCTO) references.

14.70.2.3. The schedule and applicability of the modification, to include which MAJCOMs will be affected, the number of end items affected and the installation schedule.

14.70.2.4. The subassembly (or subassemblies), part numbers, and stock numbers affected by a modification.

14.70.2.5. The status of the modification.

14.70.3. It is also important for the SPD RSP manager to ensure that "mod-ed out" items are deleted from the buy RSPs in conjunction with the completion of the modification.

14.71. SPD/MAJCOM RSP Review.

14.71.1. The review will be conducted by PSN.

14.71.2. The SPD will ensure that appropriate ESs are available to answer questions related to their subsystems.

14.71.3. The RSP review meeting will be chaired/directed by the SPD RSP manager who will resolve disagreements between MAJCOMs.

14.71.4. Suggested key data elements requiring careful review may include Sparing Criteria, Note Code/Modifications, authorization factors, UTC, description, and D087H/base level kit comparison.

14.72. MAJCOM EOQ Input.

14.72.1. MAJCOMs will use Consumable Readiness Spares Package (CRSP) RSP to load wartime requirement. CRSP contents are determined using RSP sparing criteria. Bases may load a reduced amount of authorized RSP EOQ if approved by their MAJCOM.

14.72.2. MAJCOM EOQ input to the appropriate data system is required to ensure accurate forecasting data.

14.73. File Maintenance.

14.73.1. SPD File Maintenance. In D087H if an NSN does not have a work unit code (WUC), two things are required. First, formally request the appropriate equipment specialist to determine/assign one. Second, since that is frequently a lengthy process, assign a temporary "dummy" WUC as follows. Assign the first two characters in the five character WUC from similar items listed in the -06 series Technical Order available from your engineers or the item's equipment specialist. Invent the next two characters. As you invent them, make sure that no two LRUs have the same first four characters. The fifth character for an LRU should be zero. The WUC for SRUs will have the same first four characters as their parent LRU and any alpha/numeric sequence characters in the fifth position. Replace the temporary "dummy" WUC with the real one as soon as it is available.

14.73.2. MAJCOM File Maintenance**.** File maintenance will be performed in the appropriate data system in accordance with the milestones.

14.74. Taking a Weapon System Out of Review Status. After HQ USAF/A4 approval, the SPD RSP manager takes a weapon system out of review status in D087H. Additionally, the packages will be realigned with the review packages ("R" and "N" status) becoming the new authorized packages ("A" status), the old authorized packages copied to historical packages ("H" status), and the previous on-line historical packages copied to tape.

14.75. Out-of-Cycle Changes.

14.75.1. Out-of-cycle changes are submitted in AF Form1032 for recoverables and appropriate format for consumables. Due to the workload involved, and the impact on package requirements, out of cycle changes should be kept to a minimum.

14.75.2. Coordination among the offices concerned is essential. If an out-of-cycle change is required, the initiator, the MAJCOM, and the SPD RSP manager must be kept informed and given enough time to take appropriate action. Each office having action on an out-of-cycle change must promptly acknowledge receipt of messages, or AF Form 1032.

14.75.3. Changes to EOQ items in CRSP are approved by the applicable MAJCOM. The MAJCOM will provide the changes to the SPD in the appropriate format. (See **Figure 14.2.**) Changes to investment items in an RSP are approved by the SPD, in close coordination with the applicable IMS/ES and MAJCOM. Requests for changes will be made in AF Form 1032 format. Mandatory entries for the AF Form 1032 are the note code, stock number, quantity; work unit code, division code, the package or end item serial number, and the justification for the proposed change (refer to **Table 14.6.**).

14.75.4. Changes to investment items in an RSP are approved by the SPD, in close coordination with the applicable IMS/ES and MAJCOM. Requests for changes will be made in AF Form 1032 format. Mandatory entries for the AF Form 1032 are the note code, stock number, quantity, work unit code, division code, the package or end item serial number, and the justification for the proposed change (See **Figure 14.3.**).

14.76. Review Minutes.

14.76.1. HQ USAF/A4 must review and approve minutes prior to the SPD RSP manager taking the weapon system out of review in D087H and upon completion of review of consumables. Review and approval must be accomplished within five workdays after receipt. The minutes of an RSP review are published to:

14.76.1.1. Document decisions made during the review concerning the range of items in the packages.

14.76.1.2. Provide a record of on-going modification programs.

14.76.1.3. Provide a source of historical trend information concerning the contents and cost of the packages.

14.76.1.4. Provide management at HQ AFMC and the Air Staff with the background information necessary for making decisions that may affect the weapon system or end item.

14.76.2. The minutes of any RSP review will contain, in order, the following information:

14.76.2.1. Letter of transmittal from the director indicating review of the attached minutes.

14.76.2.2. Cover page identifying the weapon system or end item reviewed and the dates and locations of the review sessions.

14.76.2.3. Distribution list.

14.76.2.3.1. Send copy to AFNIC.

14.76.2.4. Table of contents with page numbers for the various sections of the minutes.

14.76.2.5. The agenda for the review with copies of any significant message traffic or letters concerning items of interest for the review.

14.76.2.6. List of attendees.

14.76.2.7. Review milestones, to include any deviations with explanations.

14.76.2.8. Abstracts of briefings presented at the review (modification briefing must be included). Provide title, briefer, office symbol, date, and key points.

14.76.2.9. Analysis of each buy and contingency package. This is the most important part of the minutes. Include as Table I a comparison of current to prior year for the total number of items, number of units, and gross package costs listed separately. The text of this analysis should

describe significant changes from the previous year's review, such as items added or deleted, quantity changes, and system upgrades.

14.76.2.10. Remarks from the participants.

14.76.2.11. Any action items or open issues that need to be reviewed prior to the next year's review.

14.76.2.12. Items of interest discussed during the session.

14.76.2.13. The SPD RSP manager will notify MAJCOMs when delays are placed on fielding reviewed kits or when HQ USAF /IL have approved the Review Minutes.

14.77. Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Equipment Support. Initial provisioning should lay in original spares support. Replacement spares will be the responsibility of the MAJCOM/Unit or HQ AFMC.

14.78. Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operations Repair Squadron Engineer (RED HORSE).

RED HORSE RSPs provide the capability for heavy civil engineering repair and construction beyond the ability of Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF). Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA) is lead for this program.

14.79. FMSE/FORCE. FMSE/FORCE RSPs are designed to deploy to locations without fixed fuel facilities. These MSRPs are WRM and will be managed in accordance with **paragraph 14.5.4.**. This RSP supports fuel bladders, pumping modules, hoses and associated equipment assembled/utilized to support deployed aircraft. Within a short period of time after arrival at its deployed location, a team can set up FMSE/FORCE with a fully operational fuel storage and flightline support area capable of simultaneous refueling multiple aircraft at rapid rates. The Air Force Petroleum Office (AFPET) is the Air Force Service Control Point for fuels equipment and should be consulted on all matters relating to FMSE/FORCE. See AFI 23-201, *Fuels Management* for further information relating to FMSE/FORCE.

14.80. MHE. Material Handling Equipment (MHE). MHE RSPs are designed to support aircraft loaders and other general type handling equipment (ex. 10K forklift, 25K loader, etc.). AMC is lead for these RSPs

14.81. Basic Expeditionary Airfield Resources(BEAR) BEAR RSPs provide expeditionary basing assets for use at austere airfields, there by providing global basing capability. BEAR is included in the Force Modules that open, establish and operate the base. ACC is lead command for these RSPs which are WRM and will be managed in accordance with **paragraph 14.5.4.**.

14.82. Communications Electronics. Air Force communications-electronics RSPs support command, control, communications, computers (C4) capabilities and comprise a vast and diverse suite of systems and capabilities. They range in diversification from man-portable or vehicular-mounted single-channel radio systems, to satellite communications and space warning systems, to large initial and robusting theater air base communications and air traffic control system suites.

14.83. Other RSPs. Other RSPs may be required based on specific taskings and allowance standards (i.e., Airfield Damage Repair (ADR); Cot; Packing and Crating; vehicle).

14.84. Retention instructions for RSP products (applies to ALC and MAJCOMs unless otherwise specified).

14.84.1. Review minutes: kept for five years for non-airborne.

14.84.2. AF Form 1032: One review cycle for non-airborne systems.

14.84.3. Base usage data: Two years (retained by base).

14.84.4. Authorization Document: Retain the document that authorizes the packages in the D087H database, usually two to three years.

Section 14G—HIGH PRIORITY MISSION SUPPORT KITS (HPMSK).

14.85. General . HPMSK is an additive air-transportable package of expendable supplies and repair cycle assets designed to support a weapon system at a deployed location. An HPMSK supports selected units by providing a spares package which contain assets that are additive to the base demand level and to the worldwide requirement in D200A. The HPMSK is built to support units with unique peacetime operational flying profiles that cannot be supported with unit Readiness Based Levels (Primary Operating Stock). HQ USAF/A4 is the approval authority for all HPMSK and MAJCOMs will forward HPMSK requests directly to HQ USAF/A4. Only in unique situations, and with the approval of HQ USAF/A4, will units with authorized RSP be authorized an HPMSK.

14.86. Responsibilities.

14.86.1. HQ USAF/A4 will:

14.86.2. Provide authorization to construct an HPMSK.

14.86.3. Maintain a listing of all units authorized HPMSKs. The list will detail the following information: MAJCOM, unit, location, unit equipment, mission deployment days, and other relevant information. The listing will be updated at least annually in time to allow the annual RSP/HPMSK review to be completed in time for input to the budget. It is provided to HQ AFMC/A4 as a supporting document in budgetary negotiations and package control.

14.86.4. Use annual review minutes to update USAF HPMSK Authorization List. The minutes must include as a minimum MAJCOM, PSN, location, number of line items, number of units and kit monetary value as well as a complete justification for why the HPMSK is required.

14.86.5. If the HPMSK is not included in the annual review minutes, HQ USAF/A4 will assume the HPMSK is no longer required and notify HQ AFMC/A4 and will direct MAJCOMs to delete the HPMSK records.

14.87. HQ AFMC/A4 will:

14.87.1. Develop and distribute policy and procedures governing HPMSK.

14.87.2. Provide estimated buy and repair budget deficit impacts for proposed new HPMSK to the requesting MAJCOM.

14.87.3. Notify SPD RSP manager when HPMSK is no longer valid.

14.88. OSSG will:

14.88.1. Develop and maintain detailed procedures for processing HPMSK within SBSS

14.89. The SPD RSP Manager will :

14.89.1. Assist the MAJCOM requesting a new HPMSK to build a test kit in REALM and notify HQ AFMC when it is ready for cost estimates to be run.

14.89.2. Review existing authorized HPMSK during the scheduled RSP review and document any HPMSK adds/changes/deletes.

14.89.3. Delete HPMSK from D087H upon notification from HQ AFMC/A4 that it is no longer valid.

14.90. MAJCOMs will:

14.90.1. Ensure requests for new HPMSK are submitted to HQ USAF/A4 with complete justification and planned operation scenario.

14.90.2. Upon notification of tentative HQ USAF/A4 approval, work with the SPD to build the proposed kits so that cost estimates can be developed.

14.90.3. Submit request to AFNICfor inclusion in Authorization Document.

14.90.4. Submit request to AFNIC to delete HPMSK from Authorization Document when notified by HQ USAF/A4 that it is no longer valid.

14.90.5. Delete HPMSK records upon notification from HQ USAF/A4 that HPMSK is no longer valid.

14.91. Composition of HPMSKs. Quantities of assets authorized in HPMSK will vary according to the number of end items, mission and /or ground equipment to be supported. HPMSKs deployed for periods greater than 30 days will be uploaded to the LSC. Regardless of deployment duration, the host base will provide common items. The levels created to support HPMSK will be additive to the base level. This is required to ensure home base support in addition to deployment capabilities.

14.92. File Maintenance of HPMSK.

14.92.1. All authorized HPMSKs will be built in WSMIS REALM (D087H) and treated in the same fashion as RSPs during the annual review. Kit serial number formats are shown in **Attachment 14A-4** and **Attachment 14A-5**

14.92.2. New HPMSKs will be developed while the weapon system is in review, unless there is specific operational urgency that requires out of cycle kits to be built.

14.93. Approval of HPMSK.

14.93.1. HQ USAF/A4 is responsible for authorizing HPMSK.

14.93.1.1. The requesting MAJCOM will first provide HQ USAF/A4 with the rationale for their request, including why it cannot be supported from existing stocks, and their proposed scenario data for computation of the requirement.

14.93.1.2. HQ USAF/A4 will review the justification and forward validated requests to HQ AFMC/A4.

14.93.1.3. When the kit has been built, the SPD RSP manager will notify HQ AFMC/ A4.

14.93.1.4. HQ AFMC/A4 will use the most recent March or September D200A cycle asset base-line and estimate the impact on the buy and repair deficit if the new HPMSK were to be approved. The buy and repair budget impacts will be provided to the requesting MAJCOM and the SPD RSP manager.

14.93.1.5. The requesting command will use the net cost to complete the cost/benefit analysis portion of their request and submit the completed package to HQ USAF/A4.

14.93.2. HQ USAF/A4 will coordinate the package for budget impact and approve or disapprove the request. If the request is approved, but funding is not available to cover the deficit, the HPMSK will be identified as an unfunded requirement and the requesting command must POM for the deficit before the kit may be fielded.

14.93.3. Upon notification of HQ USAF/A4 approval, the SPD and MAJCOM RSP managers will complete the process of building and fielding the HPMSK and will include it in the next overlay of requirements to D200A.

Section 14H—THPMSK AND CHPMSK.

14.94. Airborne THPMSK and CHPMSK. See **paragraph 14.44.**.

Figure 14.2. Out-of-Cycle Change Request for Base-Funded Items.

FROM: (Unit, Major Command, SPD or IMS)
TO: (Major Command, IMS or SPD)
INFO: (Intermediate Headquarters, if appropriate)
UNCLAS: EFTO
SUBJECT: WRM SPARES LIST CHANGE – BASE FUNDED ITEMS
1. (Type of Action)
A. (Note Code) *
B. (NSN)
C. (Manufacturer's Part Number)
D. (Unit of Issue) *
E. (Unit Cost) *
F. (Quantity Action Requested, - Add Change or Delete)
G. (Source of Supply)
H. (Work Unit Code) *
I. (Package Serial Number. Enter ESN for Non-Airborne Systems)
J. (ERRC)
K. (TO, Figure, and Index) *
L. (Justification for Proposed Change)
M. (Inventory Management Specialist's Code. For IMS Requests Only)
2. SUBMITTED BY: (Name/Organization Symbol/DSN)

NOTES: Items with an asterisk (*) are not required for deletion requests.

Maximum of ten items per message.

Second through fifth items will be numbered 2 through 5.

Submitted by paragraph will be next consecutive paragraph number.

Except for items marked with an asterisk, entries are required for ALL data elements.

Use UNK when an element is unknown and "N/A" when an element is not applicable.

FROM: (Unit, major command, SPD, or IMS.)

Figure 14.3. Out-of-Cycle Change Request for Investment Items.

FROM: (Major Command, IMS or SPD)
INFO: (Intermediate Headquarters, if appropriate)
UNCLAS: EFTO
SUBJECT: WRM SPARES LIST CHANGE – INVESTMENT ITEMS
1. (Type of Aircraft or Equipment)
   A. (Package Serial Number. Enter ESN for Non-Airborne Systems)
   B. (NSN)
   C. (Managing ALC)
   D. (Noun)
   E. (Note Code) *
   F. (Work Unit Code) *
   G. (Unit Cost)
   H. (QPA) *
   I. (Maintenance Concept – RR/RRR; Item Type – LRU/SRU)
   J. (Quantity, Action Requested – Add, Change, Delete)
   K. (Unit of Issue) *
   L. (Source of Supply)
   M. (ERRC)
   N. (Manufacturer's Part Number)
   0. (TO, Figure, and Index) *
   P. (Justification for Proposed Change)
2. SUBMITTED BY: (Name/Organization Symbol/DSN)

NOTES: Items with an asterisk (*) are not required for deletion requests.

Maximum of ten items per message.

Second through fifth items will be numbered 2 through 5.

Submitted by paragraph will be next consecutive paragraph number.

Except for items marked with an asterisk, entries are required for ALL data elements.

Use "UNK" when an element is unknown and "N/A" when an element is not applicable.

Table 14.14. Preparation Instructions for AF Form 1032, WRM Spares List.

Card Column	Title	Instructions
	Type Equipment	Enter MDS or equipment involved
	Control Number	If a control list of out of cycle changes is maintained, enter the locally generated number
	Unit	
	MAJCOM	
	SPD	
	Prepared by and date	Enter the preparing organization and the date prepared
	Page __ of __ Pages	Enter the current page number and the total number of pages
	To/From/Signature/Date Approve/ Disapprove	Enter the appropriate coordination offices
1	Note Code	Enter Note Code as indicated in **paragraph 14.38.**.
2 - 16	National Stock Number	
17 - 32	Manufacturer's Part Number	Enter the part number and manufacturer's code
33 - 35	SRD	For non-airborne items, leave blank
36	LRU/SRU	Item type. Enter: L = LRU S = SRU E = EOQ
37 - 39	QPA	Enter quantity per aircraft
40	RR/RRR	Maintenance concept. Enter: BLANK = RR R = RRR
41	NMC/PMC	N = Not mission capable P = Partially mission capable
42 - 43	Unit of Issue	
44 - 51	Unit Cost	
52	Procurement Source Code	See **AFMAN 23-110, Volume 3, Part 3, Chapter 24** for codes
53 - 57	QTY	Enter quantity
58 - 60	SOS	Enter source of supply
61 - 65	Work Unit Code	Enter proper five-digit code. See **paragraph 14.43.3.** if WUC is not yet assigned
66 - 77	Serial Number	Enter package serial number. See **paragraph 14.17.** Enter ESN for non-airborne systems..
78	ERRC	Enter one-digit code
79	Budget Code	
80	Division Code	

NOTE: Submission of MAJCOM Automated AF Form 1032 is authorized. Recommend deletion with note: (See airborne section of this chapter for explanation of terms.)

ATTACHMENT 14A-1

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Abbreviations and Acronyms

1ST DSO (First Direct Support Objective)—A three-position numeric term containing one decimal place. A direct support objective is the number of operational aircraft required at a point in time. Although that name is used here, what must be file maintained in this position in WSMIS REALM is the not-mission-capable-supply goal. Both terms are explained in **paragraph 14.44.**.

2ND DSO (Second Direct Support Objective)—A four-position numeric term containing two decimal places. A direct support objective is the number of operational aircraft required at a point in time. Although that name is used here, what must be file maintained in this position in WSMIS REALM is the not-mission-capable-supply goal. Both terms are explained in **paragraph 14.44.**.

3RD DSO (Third Direct Support Objective)—A three—position numeric term containing one decimal place. A direct support objective is the number of operational aircraft required at a point in time. Although that name is used here, what must be file maintained in this position in WSMIS REALM is the not-mission-capable-supply goal. Both terms are explained in **paragraph 14.44.**.

4TH DSO (Fourth Direct Support Objective)—A four-position numeric term containing two decimal places. A direct support objective is the number of operational aircraft required at a point in time. Although that name is used here, what must be file maintained in this position in WSMIS REALM is the not-mission-capable-supply goal. Both terms are explained in **paragraph 14.44.**.

ALC-DIV IM CDE (Air Logistics Center-Division-Inventory Management Specialist Code)—A five-position alpha/numeric code identifying the depot and individual with management responsibility for an item. The first two positions identify the depot. Valid entries are "OC" for Oklahoma City ALC at Tinker AFB, "OO" for Ogden ALC at Hill AFB, and "WR" for Warner Robins ALC at Robins AFB. The third position identifies the division within the center where the IMS works. Valid entries are any alpha/numeric division code. The last two positions are the manager designator code for the individual IMS for the item (the division and manager designator code together are frequently referred to as the clerk code).

AUTH FACTOR (Authorization Factor)—A three-position numeric element identifying how many units are authorized to have a package of the given configuration. Only RSPs with an authorization factor greater than zero have their requirements included in the quarterly feed of data to D200A.

AVAIL ASSET (Available Assets)—Not used.

BASE O/ST WAR DELAY:

— BC (Budget Code)-A single-position alpha/numeric code employed by the Air Force to identify items to the budget programs from which their procurement is funded, or to identify items to the various divisions of the Air Force Working Capital Fund..

— BRC FLG (Base Repair Cycle Overlay Flag)-A single-position alpha code indicating whether the wartime base repair cycle field should be filled with the peacetime base repair cycle data. An entry of "N" indicates "No", the wartime field will not be overlaid from the peacetime data. An entry of "Y" indicates "Yes", the wartime field will be overlaid from the peacetime data, up to a maximum of six days. The default is "Y."

— BRR (Base Repair Rate)-A five position numeric field with four decimal places. Its formula is TOIMDR minus DDR equals BRR.

—CANN (Cannibalization Indicator)-A single-position field indication whether an item is considered a suitable cannibalization. Valid entries are "Y" if it is considered suitable and "N" if it is not.

—CANN INDEX (Cannibalization Index)-Same as "CANN."

—CMP EX CD (Computation Exception Code)-A single-position alpha code indicating whether an item's quantity was determined using the standard RSP requirements model. An entry of "A" means that the item's quantity was computed using the standard model, but was later adjusted. The next time the weapon system is put into review all "A" entries are mechanically converted to "C." An entry of “B” means reporting errors in the date were discovered after the computation. Requirements were determined using the “X” kit computation using corrected data and file maintained into the package. An entry of "C" means that the item was computed using the standard model. An entry of “D” means the adjustment was the result of independent/dependent kit computations. An entry of “H” means that the quantity was computed in ASM for mated items, and the highest computed requirement of the mated set was file maintained as the quantity for each member of the mated set. An entry of "N" means that the item will not be computed using the standard model at this time, but may be computable at the next review. The next time the weapon system is placed into review all "N" entries are mechanically converted to "C." An entry of "Y" means that the item is not computable with the standard model. This entry is not mechanically converted.

— CND (Condemnation)-A three-position numeric field (occurring eight times) displaying the number of condemnation actions in a quarter.

— COMMAND-A two-position field displaying the major command code.

— COMMONALITY OTHER KSN-Misprint in original design. Should read "Commonality other MDS."

— COMMONALITY OTHER MDS-A six-position alpha/numeric field allowing the entry of up to ten other MDSs that use the item.

— COMMONALITY OTHER SERIES SAME MD-A six-position alpha/numeric field allowing the entry of up to ten other series within the same MD that use the item.

— COMP TYPE-Computation Type. A single-position alpha element. Valid entries are "B" for MRSP computation and "T" for IRSP computation. Entries of "S, M, and L" are valid, but are currently unused.

— CSMS-See D226.

— D035-The Stock Control and Distribution System-This large data system is composed of 9 modules, as follows:

— D035A-Item Manager Wholesale Requisition Process

— D035B-Wholesale Management and Efficiency

Reports:

— D035C-Recoverable Assembly Management Process (formerly AFRAMS)

— D035E-Readiness Based Leveling (RBL)

— D035J-Financial Inventory, Accounting, and Billing System (FIABS)

— D035K-Wholesale and Retail Receiving/Shipping System

— D035L-Inventory and Storage Process

— **D035M**-Production Measurement and Reporting

— **D035R**-Transportation Routing and Documentation

— **D035T**-Shipping Information System

— **D040**-War Readiness Materiel Lists/Requirements and Spares Support Lists. This system is used to pass ISSL and EOQ RSP data among users and between other data systems.

— **D043**-Master Item Identification and Control System. This system maintains a composite master file of logistics data for Air Force-used stock numbers for use by other data systems.

— **D043A**-Master Item Identification Database.

— **D043B**-Interchangeability and Substitution Edit and Suspense System.

— **D046**-Base Account Screening Exercise System provides cataloging and supply management data interrogation and reconciliation capability. Produces part number-to-stock number cross-reference.

— **D072**-Other Service WRM Computation System Computes requirements for budget code 9 items used by the Air Force which are managed by the Defense Logistics Agency, the Government Services Agency, or the other services.

— **D087**-Weapon System Management Information System

— **D087A**-Prototype; inactive.

— **D087B**-Prototype; inactive.

— **D087C**-Sustainability Assessment Module (SAM).

— **D087D**-Readiness Assessment Module (RAM).

— **D087E**-Inactive.

— **D087F**-Inactive.

— **D087G**-Requirements Execution Availability Logistics Module (REALM) - classified.

— **D087H**-Requirements Execution Availability Logistics Module (REALM) - unclassified.

— **D087J**-Inactive.

— **D087K**-Inactive.

— **D087L**-Inactive.

— **D087M**-Inactive.

— **D087N**-Inactive.

— **D087Q**-Propulsion Requirements System (PRS).

— **D087S**-Shop Pro.

— **D087X**-Execution and Prioritization of Repair Support System (EXPRESS).

— **D087W**-Web-enabled WSMIS.

— **D200**-RDB - Requirements Data Bank-System being developed to consolidate the requirements determination and resource allocation process for all Air Force spares, equipment, and materiel. When implemented, it is to consist of the following modules:

— D200C-Equipment Item Process.

— D200E-Requirements Item ID Data Process.

— D200F-Applications /Programs/Indenture Process.

— D200H-Initial Requirements Determination Process.

— D200I-Retail Item Stratification.

— D200J-Special Tools and Test Equipment Process.

— D200L-Equipment Item Requirement/Inventory Analysis Report.

— D200M-EOQ Depot Data Bank.

— D200N-Recoverable Item Stratification.

— D200O-EOQ Item Stratification.

— D226-CSMS Combat Supplies Management System

— D200A-CURRENT 12 MTH-D200A Current 12 Month. This label is somewhat misleading. Among the six different demand rates used in D200A, there is a "Current" rate and a "12 Month" rate. This field label refers to the D200A 12 Month rate.

— D200A-THIRD FORECAST-The demand rate in D200A which, in the Equipment Specialist's judgment, best reflects demand patterns approximately two years into the future.

— D035-The Stock Control and Distribution System-This large data system is composed of 9 modules, as follows:

DATE ASST CUTOFF (Asset Cutoff Date)—A four-position alpha/numeric element, formatted as MM/YY. The "as-of" date for quarterly input to the D200A requirements computation, that is, 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

DDR (Depot Demand Rate)—A five-position numeric field, occurring twice, displaying an item's demand rate at the depot level.

DFLG (Demand Rate Overlay Flag)—A single-position alpha code with two valid entries. "Y" means that overlay of the D200A demand rates from the NSN table will be permitted. "N" means that overlay of the D200A demand rates from the NSN table will not be permitted.

DMAS—Dyna-METRIC Microcomputer Analysis System**.**

DSRC (Demand Rate Source Reference Code)—A single-position alpha/numeric code indicating the source of the negotiated demand rate in used for an NSN in a package. Valid entries are "M," indicating a MAJCOM demand rate mechanically overlaid; "W," indicating a worldwide (D200A) rate mechanically overlaid; or "N," indicating a negotiated rate - meaning any rate manually file maintained.

Dyna-METRIC—Dynamic Multiechelon Technique for Recoverable Inventory Control-

ERRC CODE (Expendability, Recoverability, Reparability Category Code)—A single-position alpha/numeric code employed by the Air Force to categorize Air Force inventory into various management groupings. The three position ERRC Designator (such as XB3 or NF2) and this one position ERRC code are completely interchangeable.

ES CODE (Equipment Specialist Code)—A two-position alpha/numeric code identifying the person who has responsibility for the functions of an item as specified by its design.

FLY HR PROGRAM (Flying Hour Program - Same as Flying Hours)—A four-position numeric element occurring 30 times. The flying hours for each day of the support period. Flying hours for RSPs are found in the Authorization Document issued by the Air Staff XO community. Daily display of wartime flying hours must be considered "For Official Use Only." The basic equation for one day's flying hours is the PMAI times the sortie rate times the average sortie duration. Both the sortie rate and the average sortie duration used in the determination of flying hours are themselves classified SECRET and must be handled appropriately. In addition to the daily display, the total number of hours for days 1-30 is displayed, as is the total for days 1-60. The display for the period of day 31 thru 45 and day 46 thru 60 is the average number of hours for each period.

I+S MASTER—Same as I&S Master NSN.

14A1.3.46.1.11. I&S MASTER—Same as I&S Master NSN.

14A1.3.46.1.12. I&S MASTER NSN (Interchangeability and Substitution National Stock Number)—A thirteen-position alpha/numeric field identifying the NSN of the item within an I&S group that has been determined through research to be the most desirable and/or satisfactory for Air Force use.

IM CODE (Inventory Management Code)—A two-position locally assigned alpha/numeric code identifying the inventory management specialist who has overall responsibility and control over a particular NSN.

ITM RCD DDR (Item Record Daily Demand Rate)—A six-position numeric field, including five decimal places. Displays the daily demand rate by base supply account (SRAN).

ITM TYP—Same as Item Type.

KSN (Kit Serial Number)—.

MAJCOM BRR (Major Command Base Repair Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places. Displays the command rate of repair.

MAJCOM DDR (Major Command Daily Demand Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places. Displays the command demand rate.

MAJCOM MTBD (Major Command Mean Time Between Demands)—A seven-position numeric field indicating the number of flying hours between demands for an item.

MAJCOM NRTS (Major Command Not Reparable This Station)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places indicating the command's NRTS percent for an item.

MAJCOM TOIMDR (Major Command Total Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance Demand Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places. Displays the command's demand rate.

MDS REV—Mission Design Series Review Status. A single-position alpha/numeric field indicating the review status of an MDS. Valid entries are:

NOTES: Note Codes:

0. Out of Review

1. Pending into Review (Transaction made, but overnight processing not started)

2. Into Review is Processing

3. In Review

4. Pending Out of Review

5. Out of Review is Processing

MGT ALC (Management Air Logistic Center)—A two-position alpha/numeric identifier of the Air Logistics Center where a weapon system's SPD (System Program Director) is located. Valid entries are "OC" for Oklahoma City ALC at Tinker AFB, "OO" for Ogden ALC at Hill AFB, and "WR" for Warner Robins ALC at Robins AFB.

MIEC (Mission Item Essentiality Code)—A three-position alpha/numeric code, passed from D200A, indicating how critical and item is to its subassembly, how essential that subassembly is to the weapon system and the essentiality of the weapon system or end item to warfighting.

MIN QPA—Not used. Same as Minimum QPA.

MINIMUM QPA—Not used.

MMC (Materiel Management Aggregation Code)—(***NOTE:*** The proper acronym is MMAC.) A two-position alpha code used to designate materiel management responsibility for an NSN.

MNT CPT (Maintenance Concept)—A three-position alpha/numeric field indicating the maintenance capability planned for the wartime operating location. There are two valid entries. "RR," meaning "Remove and Replace," indicates that no wartime repair capability will exist for that item at its wartime location. "RRR," meaning "Remove Repair and Replace," indicates that there will be repair capability for that item at the wartime location

MTBD (Mean Time Between Demand)—A four-position numeric field displaying the relationship between the number of flying hours and the number of demands upon the supply system for the item.

NEG BRR (Negotiated Base Repair Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places, that displays the base repair rate chosen for a specific package.

NEG DDR (Negotiated Depot Demand Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places, that displays the depot demand rate chosen for a specific package.

NEG TOIMDR (Negotiated Total Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance Demand Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places, that displays the TOIMDR chosen for a specific package.

NEGOTIATION REQUIRED—A single-position alpha field indicating that D087H recommends review. When the "System automated Review" option is chosen from the "Execute Negotiation" screen, several categories of items are marked by D087H as recommended for discussion at the face-to-face review. These include IRSP items, non-note-code-two items, NOP items, and items without current MAJCOM demand date.

NEXT HIGHER ASSY (Next Higher Assembly)—A fifteen-position field, occurring up to four times. Typically displays the parent LRU for an SRU.

NMC PMC CD— Not used.

NMC SEG GOALS—Not used.

NOP RSN CD (Nonoptimization Reason Code)—A single-position alpha/numeric code indicating why the decision was made that an item is not computable using the standard model. Valid entries are as explained in **paragraph 14.25.** of this chapter.

NOTE: Note Code. A single-position alpha/numeric code used to identify the applicability of an item to the fleet. Valid entries are:

1. Item applies to only a part of the fleet and no modification or retrofit program is planned or in progress.

2. Item applies to the entire fleet and no modification or retrofit program is planned or in progress.

3. A modification or retrofit program is planned or in progress, and, when complete the item will apply to part of the fleet.

4. A modification or retrofit program is planned or in progress, and when complete, the item will apply to the whole fleet.

5. Reserved for Future Use.

6. Reserved for Future Use.

NOTES:

NOUN—A twenty-position alpha/numeric element. The name or description of an item.

NRTS (Not Reparable This Station)—A five-position numeric field displaying the percentage of cases where the repair of an asset is beyond the repair capability of unit maintenance.

NSN (National Stock Number)—A thirteen-position alpha/numeric field. A number assigned to each item of supply under the Federal catalog system. The national stock number is composed of the applicable four-position Federal Supply Classification (FSC), plus the applicable nine-position National Item Identification Number (NIIN)-The NIIN consists of a two position National Codification Bureau code and a seven-position serially assigned number. ***NOTE:*** Frequently, the thirteen position NSN is associated with an additional element, the two-position Materiel Management Aggregation Code.

NSN MOD—See NSN Under Mod Flag.

NSN UNDER MOD FLAG (National Stock Number Under Modification Flag)—A single-position alpha/numeric flag used by the Equipment Specialist to indicate that the item is a part of a modification program.

ODP PEACE (One-day peacetime flying hour program)—Not used. A four-position numeric quantity of flying hours used at one time when system calculation of an IRSP's POS Offset was permitted. At that time, these hours were provided by the Air Staff as a part of the Authorization Document - they have not been provided since 1989.

OIM (Organizational Intermediate Maintenance)

OST FLG (Order and Shipping Time Overlay Flag)—A single-position alpha/numeric flag with two valid entries. "Y" will allow the wartime order and shipping time field to be filled with the peacetime order and shipping times in D200A. "N" will prevent such overlay.

PAA (Primary Aircraft Authorization)—The number of aircraft authorized to fulfill the organization's primary mission(s).

PDM (Programmed Depot Maintenance)—

PMAI (Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory)—Aircraft assigned to a unit for performance of its wartime mission.

POL (Petroleum, oils, and lubricants)—

POS (Primary Operating Stock)—The normal, day-to-day assets routinely available in the supply system.

PBRC (Peacetime Base Repair Cycle)—A three-position numeric element displaying the average number of days required for base repair under peacetime conditions

PERCENT APPLICATION—A three-position numeric field displaying the percent of aircraft or end items by command that use an item.

PERCENT SRD—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places, identifying the percent of failures experienced by the SRD attributable to the NSN.

PGM SEL CD (Program Select Code)—See Program Sel Cd.

PLSC (Pacific Logistics Support Center)—Not used.

PMC SEG GOALS—Not used.

POS OFFST (Primary Operating Stock Offset)—A five-position alpha/numeric field displaying the budgeted peacetime stock of the item allocated to that SRAN. Used with the total wartime requirement to determine the RSP quantity for an IRSP.

POST (Peacetime Order and Ship Time)—A two-position numeric element displaying the average number of days required to order and receive assets under peacetime conditions.

PRIME ALC—The Air Logistics Center with primary management responsibility for and item or weapon system.

PROGRAM SEL CD (Program Select Code)—A four-position alpha/numeric code employed by the Air force to identify the application programs that will be used in D200A requirements computation. The code is assigned by the equipment specialist. The first position relates to the OIM program, the second to PDM programs, the third to engine programs, and the fourth to next-higher-assembly repair programs. The first position relates to the OIM program, the second to PDM programs, the third to engine programs, and the fourth to next-higher-assembly repair programs. Valid entries are for position one, only the numerics 0,1,3,5,7,or 8 may be used. Zero means there is no OIM program, one means the program is based on flying hours, three means to use equipment/inventory months , five means a sortie-based program is to be used, seven means drone recoveries, and eight indicates ammo expenditures. For the next three positions, an "x" indicates D200A will use this program, and a zero means that D200A will not use it.

PSEUDO SUSPENSE CD—Not used.

PSRC (Primary Operating Stock Offset Source Reference Code)—A single-position alpha/numeric field. Valid entries are blank or "A". An "A" entry means that the POS offset has been provided by the MAJCOM. A blank entry means that no POS offset is required.

Q-D087H-OUR-RQ-AUD—The Reports Control System (RCS) identifier for the audit report.

Q-D087H-RLM-AR-WSK—The Reports Control System (RCS) identifier for the worksheet.

QPEI (Quantity Per End Item)—A three-position numeric field displaying the quantity of an NSN installed on a weapon system or end item. Exactly the same as quantity per aircraft (QPA) This term was used on the worksheet in an attempt to clear up uncertainty over whether QPA meant quantity per aircraft or quantity per assembly.

QPNHA—Same as QTY PER NHA.

QTY PER NHA (Quantity Per Next Higher Assembly)—A three-position numeric field displaying the quantity of an NSN installed on its parent assembly. This term is typically used with shop replaceable units (SRU) to identify how many of them are installed on a particular parent LRU. The quantity per next higher assembly of the SRU and the quantity per aircraft of the LRU are used to determine the QPA of the SRU.

RTS (Reparable This Station)—A three-position numeric field, occurring four times, displaying the quarterly total number of unserviceable (reparable) assets repaired in the field during the period covered by the report, for which an accompanying demand for serviceable replacement was placed on supply.

SBSS—Standard Base Supply System-See D002.

SCS (Stock Control System)—See D035.

SOS (Source of Supply)—A three-position alpha/numeric code that identifies a specific organization and location as the supply point to which requisitions for an item are sent for support.

SRAN (Stock Record Account Number)—A six-position alpha/numeric code assigned to identify specific units, activities, and/or organizations. The first position indicates the service/agency or other government element of ownership or sponsorship. The second position is the type of account code and the remaining four positions are the account identification number.

SRC's (Source Reference Codes)—

Note Code. A single-position alpha code used to identify the applicability of an item to the fleet. Valid entries are:

For the D200A data in WSMIS REALM:

—A. Data was mechanically input to D200A

—C. Data was computed or assigned by D200A

—E. Data was manually file maintained in D200A

—S. Data is a D200A standard value

—M. Data is a median rate assigned in D200A

For the package demand rates:

—W. Worldwide. Rate was mechanically transferred from the NSN table to the package (D200A rate)

—M. Major Command. Rate was mechanically transferred from the command demand rate table to the package (MAJCOM rate)

—N. Negotiated. Manually file maintained.

For the POS Offset:

—A. An offset has been provided by the using MAJCOM

—Blank -An offset is not applicable

SRD—Standard Reporting Designator. A three-position alpha/numeric code used to identify the many varieties of end items/equipment in the AF inventory so that data pertaining to them can be identified in various information systems.

SRD DAILY DEMAND RT—Daily demands for a specific aircraft or piece of equipment.

SRD RECUR DEMAND—Recurring demands for a specific aircraft or piece of equipment.

TMS—Type/mission/series.

TO FIG—See TO Figure.

TO FIGURE (Technical Order Figure)—A five-position alpha/numeric field displaying the diagram in the applicable TO illustrating the item's assembly.

TO IDX—See TO Index.

TO INDEX (Technical Order Index)—A five-position alpha/numeric field displaying the guide to the proper figure in the appropriate TO.

TO NUMBER (Technical Order Number)—A 20-position alpha/numeric field identifying the applicable TO for the item.

TOIMDR (Total Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance Demand Rate)—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places. The rate at which OIM activities place recurring demands on base supply for like serviceable items as replacements for removed unserviceable items .

UI—Same as Unit of Issue. A two-position alpha code defining the physical measurement (FT, LB, etc.), count (EA, DZ, etc.), container (DR for drum, RL for reel, etc.), shape (BR for bar, PM for plate, etc.) or collection (SE for set, KT for package, OT for outfit, etc.) that is assigned to an item of supply for requisition and issue.

WAR ADJ FCTR (Wartime Adjustment Factor)—Not used.

WAR REQ QTY (War Requirement Quantity)—A five-position numeric field. An alternate term for the preferred "Total Wartime Requirement". The quantity of an NSN required to support the wartime scenario for a specific package.

WBRC (Wartime Base Repair Cycle)—A three-position numeric field displaying the expected average number of days require for base repair under wartime conditions.

WOST (Wartime Order and Ship Time)—A two-position numeric field displaying the expected average number of days require to order and receive assets under wartime conditions.

WRSK/BLSS SPT PRD—War Readiness Spares Package/Base Level Self-sufficiency Spares Support Period. (***NOTE:*** WRSK/BLSS is the former term for MRSP/IRSP.)-A two-position numeric element indicating the number of days of combat operations the RSP is designed to support.

WRSK SET-UP DAYS—(*NOTE*: WRSK is the former term for MRSP.) MRSP Set-up Days. A two-position numeric element. Refers to the number of days needed to unpack, set up and check out deployed maintenance capability prior to being able to induct the first reparable. Standardized at two days after validation during Coronet Warrior I at Langley AFB in 1987.

WUC (Work Unit Code)—A five-position alpha/numeric field displaying a reference code identifying the relationship between an item and its subassembly.

Terms

Aggregation Account—A special support account used when the standard Stock Control System is not appropriate. It can be used as a single point for processing requisitions in support of special projects, emergency deployments, or other unique, one-time requirements.

Air Reserve Components (ARC)—The Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard.

Aircraft Sustainability Model (ASM)—The mathematical model used to determine the requirements for recoverable RSP items (in the D087G system) It uses a unit's wartime flying hour program, the range of items determined at the annual review, and the demand rate/indicative data for each item to determine the optimum mix of spares to achieve the target direct support objective (DSO).

Allowance Standard (AS)—Statement of authorized quantities of equipment.

Automated Weapon System Master Plan (AWSMP)—Provides improved weapon system data visibility.

Bare Base System—An Air Force concept consisting of HARVEST EAGLE, HARVEST BARE, HARVEST FALCON, and fuels mobility support equipment (FMSE) It is designed to provide minimum essential living and working facilities for deploying units.

Budget Code—A single-position alpha/numeric code employed by the Air Force to identify items to the budget programs from which their procurement is funded, or to identify items to the various divisions of the Air Force Working Capital Fund.

Buy Package—An RSP built to support the projected configuration of a unit three fiscal years after the conclusion of the annual (biennial for communications electronics end items) review.

Classes of Supply—The ten broad categories of items in the Federal supply system are:

—1. Subsistence

—2. Clothing, Individual Equipment, Tools, Admin Supplies

—3. Petroleum, Oils, Lubricants (POL)

—4. Construction Material

—5. Ammo

—6. Personal Demand Items

—7. Major End Items (Subclass VIIx is engines)

—8. Medical

—9. Repair Parts

—10. Nonmilitary Programs

Condemnation—A three-position numeric field (occurring eight times) displaying the number of condemnation actions in a quarter.

Consumable Items—Expendable items such as nonnuclear munitions, TRAP, POL, aircraft guns and barrels, chaff, flares, photographic processing chemicals, rations, etc.

Contingency Package—An RSP built to support the configuration of a unit after the completion of the annual (or biennial for communications-electronics end items) review and the load of the new/revised package in the SBSS.

Date Package Authorized—Same as "Date Package Approved". A six-position numeric date, formatted as MM/DD/YY. The date mechanically assigned to a package when the "Remove Weapon System from Review" transaction is made.

Date Package Computed—A six-position numeric element, formatted as MM/DD/YY. The date mechanically assigned to a package when the computation results are loaded into the D087H database.

Date Package Reviewed—A four-position date, formatted as MM/YY. The date mechanically assigned to a package when the "Place Weapon System into Review" transaction is made.

Date Last Req Scheduled—Not used.

Description—See Item Description.

Decelerated—A demand forecasting technique to lower flying hours. It is based on the premise that a two-hour sortie will not break twice as many parts as a one-hour sortie. Normally peacetime sorties are much shorter than wartime sorties.

Direct Support Objective (DSO)—The supply support parameter used in both Dyna-METRIC and ASM to indicate the minimum number of mission capable aircraft necessary to generate a unit's required wartime sorties.

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)—The technique for determining requirements for XB2/3 and XF2/3 items. Also used to identify items managed using this technique.

End Item—There are a half dozen (or more) definitions of end item, all slightly different. Two common elements among them are that an end item has distinct identity, and it is generally ready to perform its function as is. Frequent examples are an aircraft, ship, rifle, mobile maintenance shop, engine, and aerospace ground equipment.

Equipment Authorization Inventory Data (EAID)—Accounting records in the SBSS identifying the minimum authorized quantity for a unit approved under an AS.

Equipment Specialist (ES)—The position title for the technician assigned responsibilities for specific assemblies or subassemblies of an end item or weapon system.

End Item Serial Number (ESN)—A thirteen position unique identifier for a group of stock numbers that together support the contingency operations of an end item. An ESN is a component of a Package Serial Number (PSN), which supports a specific mission.

5 and 6 Records—Data format used to pass information between D087H and MAJCOM users. The 5-record is the kit header record containing information applicable to the package as a whole. The 6-record contains stock-number-level data for each NSN in a package. So, data for a kit consists of a 5-record and a set of 6 records.

Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE)—Air transportable fuels support for bare bases, such as bladders, pumps, filters, etc.

Flying Hours—A four-position numeric element occurring 30 times. The flying hours for each day of the support period. Flying hours for RSPs are found in the Authorization Document issued by the Air Staff XO community. Daily display of wartime flying hours must be considered "For Official Use Only."

The basic equation for one day's flying hours is the PMAI times the sortie rate times the average sortie duration. Both the sortie rate and the average sortie duration used in the determination of flying hours are themselves classified SECRET and must be handled appropriately. In addition to the daily display, the total number of hours for days 1-30 is displayed, as is the total for days 1-60. The display for the period of day 31 thru 45 and day 46 thru 60 is the average number of hours for each period.

Forecast unit Price—A nine-position numeric element with two decimal places. The unit price times the appropriate inflation factors from D200A. Valid entries are any dollars-and-cents format numeric.

Harvest Eagle—Prepackaged air transportable housekeeping equipment and supplies, such as packaged kitchens, tents, showers, etc., to support bare base operations.

Harvest Falcon—Prepackaged air transportable package of hard-walled shelters, tents, and equipment designed to support US Central Command Air Forces bare base operations, to include industrial operations.

In-Place Readiness Spares Package (IRSP)—Spares and repair parts intended for use as base support for units which will operate in-place during wartime. IRSP represents the difference between the wartime requirement and the POS assets expected to be available at the operating location.

Item Category—Item Category Code. A single-position alpha element. An entry in this field indicates a special condition for the item. Any entry other than a blank is a flag for considering the elimination of the item from the package. If the field is blank, then peacetime requirements are computed in the normal fashion. If there is an entry, then some special condition applies and levels are compared to assets to determine the item position, rather than the normal computation. A "C" indicates a contingency item, that is, one which has no application to a current system or next higher assembly, but are being held for possible future use. Any "C" coded items in an RSP require particularly careful review of the need. An "I" indicates an insurance item, defined as one with a minimum stock quantity retained to replace losses due to accident or act of nature. An "R" indicates a deferred disposal item where an excess is to be retained for some unusual circumstance. An "S" indicates a numeric stockage item, that is, one whose demands are very low.

Item Description—Two 50-position lines, any alpha/numeric entry, allowing detailed technical description of an item.

Item Remarks—Four 50-position lines, any alpha/numeric entry that allows pertinent remarks about the item.

Item Type—A three-position alpha/numeric field identifying the general level of indenture. Valid entries are "LRU" for Line Replaceable Unit, or "SRU" for Shop Replaceable Unit.

Installed—Installed Item Past Program-A four-position numeric field, occurring eight times. The D200A program used to determine the worldwide demand rates, in hundreds of hours.

Inventory Management Specialist (IMS)—The position title for persons assigned management responsibility for individual stock numbers used by the Air Force.

Kit Design—A four-position alpha/numeric field. Occupies positions 2-5 of the and the basic mission and design portion of an MDS.

Kit Quantity—A five-position numeric field. Displays the RSP quantity. For an IRSP, the package quantity is determined by subtracting the POS offset from the total wartime requirement (The total wartime requirement is sometimes called the war requirement quantity.) For an MRSP, the package quantity is usually equal to the total wartime requirement (except where there is an FSS offset).

Kit Serial Number—A thirteen-position alpha/numeric field providing a unique identifier for a group of NSNs which make up an RSP. The first six digits identify the MDS, end item or capability that is authorized RSP support. Digits 7 and 8 are the alpha/numeric command for the using command as identified in the HQ USAF annual RSP authorization document. Digits 9 and 10 are the right-justified and zero-filled number of aircraft or end items supported by the RSP. Digits 11 and 12 identify the particular RSP as in-place or mobile, contingency or buy, or HPMSK, and a unique sequence number. Digit 13 displays the status of the package as authorized, historical, what-if, etc.

Kit Type—A single-position alpha/numeric package identifier. Valid entries are:

—A-Airborne

—B-Harvest Falcon

—C-Comm-Electronic

—E-Harvest Eagle

—H-HPMSK

—L-Red Horse

—N-Other

—P-OWRM

—V-Vehicle

—R-Photo/Reconnaissance

MAJCOM Condemnation—A five-position numeric field, including four decimal places. Displays the command rate of condemnations.

Mission, Design, Series (MDS)—The basic designation assigned to all aerospace vehicles. Format and required entries are spelled out in AFJI 16-401, Designating and Naming Defense Military Aerospace Vehicles.

Mobility Readiness Spares Package (MRSP)—Air transportable set of spares and repair parts required to support planned wartime or contingency operations for a specified period of time pending resupply.

Non-airborne—Term used to identify items other than aircraft, such as communication-electronics, vehicles, and bare base system items.

Nonoptimized (NOP)—Term used to refer to items whose requirements are not computed by the mathematical model in the D087G system. Such items are typically those that do not break by flying hours or sorties. The model uses marginal analysis to determine the "optimal" quantity for an item. Therefore, an item whose requirements are not computed using ASM is referred to as non-optimized.

Note Code—A single digit numeric code used to identify whether a stock number applies to all the RSP supplied fleet of a given weapon system.

Other War Reserve Materiel (OWRM)—The prestocked portion of the total wartime requirement. It represents that part of the war requirement needed in addition to RSP and POS in order to sustain wartime operations until industrial production can meet total wartime needs.

Pre-position—To store assets at or near the planned operating location to ensure timely support during the initial phase of a war or contingency. While MRSP is stored with a unit at its home station, it is considered to be pre-positioned.

Prestock—To store assets in a central location (normally a depot) for support following the time period covered by pre-positioned stocks.

Provisioning—The management process for determining and acquiring the range and quantity of support items necessary to operate and maintain an end item for an initial period of service.

Provisioning Parts List (PPL)—As directed in MIL-STD-1561B, a list of all components, assemblies, and support items which can be disassembled, reassembled, or replaced, which when combined, constitute an end item. The PPL must contain all tools and test equipment required to maintain the end item unless an exclusion statement is included in the Provisioning Requirements Document.

Quantity Per Aircraft (QPA)—In the D087G/H system, this is the total quantity of an item used on an aircraft. Care should be taken when comparing MAJCOM demand rates and D200A system demand rates, as this term is defined as quantity per application (which may be either the aircraft or a subcomponent of the aircraft) in the D200A system. This could drive a difference in the rates if there were more than one intermediate assembly on an aircraft.

Ramp—Recoverable Assembly Management Process (D035C).

Readiness Assessment Module (RAM)—Identifies logistics limitations in peacetime availability and wartime readiness.

Readiness Spares Package (RSP)—Prepackaged set of spares and repair parts required to support planned wartime or contingency operations for a specified period of time pending resupply. (See In-place Readiness Spares Package and Mobility Readiness Spares Package.)

Recurring Demand—A five-position numeric field. A recurring demand is a request made periodically (or one that is expected to be made periodically). This field displays the total quantity of an item requested on a periodic basis over four quarters.

Recurring PCT Base Repair—Denotes capability of a base maintenance organization to repair a recoverable item locally versus returning it to the depot for repair.

Requirements Execution Availability Logistics Module (REALM)—D087G and D087H. Data systems that support the development and maintenance of RSPs, compute the item requirements to support unit taskings, and provide the basis for buy and repair budgeting in support of RSPs.

Review Flag—Unused.

Standard Reporting Designator (SRD)—Used to identify the many varieties of end items/equipment in the AF inventory so that data pertaining to them can be identified in various information systems.

Standard Peacetime Order/Ship Time—A two-position numeric field displaying the average worldwide number of days to order and receive assets under peacetime conditions. Valid entries are numerics from zero to 29.

Stock Number—See National Stock Number.

Stockage Factor—Not used. A four-position numeric field with two decimal places.

Subgroup Master—See Subgroup Master NSN.

Subgroup Master NSN—Subgroup Master National Stock Number. A thirteen-position alpha/numeric field-The subgroup master NSN is the most preferred item in a subgroup of an Interchangeability and Substitution Group.

Subgroup NSN—See Subgroup Master NSN.

Supply Commander—Chief of Supply, LSS Commander, QAE or equivalent for contractor supported units.

Suspense Item Date—Not used.

Suspense Item Time—Not used.

Station Set—Selected items of mission support equipment prepositioned at designated locations for support of planned operations.

Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)—The Air Force's assessment of a combat, combat support, or combat service support unit's readiness and ability to perform assigned wartime tasks. Four areas are reported personnel, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment condition, and training. Within the equipment and supplies on hand area, one category is support equipment and supplies support, which is assessed with an S-rating. The WSMIS SAM (D087C system) assessment of an RSP is one element of the S-rating, which is an element of the unit's overall readiness, or C-rating.

Sustainability Assessment Module (SAM)—Provides unit and theater level assessments of combat readiness. Estimates the number of combat sorties, and the number of available aircraft that a given level of spares will support.

System Program Director (SPD)—The title given to the HQ AFMC individual with overall responsibility for the management of a weapon system such as the C-130, F-15, or GTACS.

Total Repair Generations—A five position numeric field. The quantity of an item that is repaired at either field or depot level.

Total Wartime Requirement (TWR)—The total number of parts computed to support the wartime flying included in the RSP input parameters.

Trap—Tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons.

Type Offset Indicator—See PSRC.

Unit Of Issue—A two-position alpha code defining the physical measurement (FT, LB, etc.), count (EA, DZ, etc.), container (DR for drum, RL for reel, etc.), shape (BR for bar, PM for plate, etc.) or collection (SE for set, KT for package, OT for outfit, etc.) that is assigned to an item of supply for requisition and issue.

Unit Pack Weight—An eight position element containing one decimal place, expressing the heaviness of an item in pounds and tenths of pounds.

Unit Pack Cube—A nine-position numeric display, containing three decimal places, of the number of cubic feet occupied by one unit of issue of an item.

Unit Pack Length—A four-position numeric display, containing one decimal place, of the length in inches of one unit of issue of an item.

Unit Pack Width—A four-position numeric display, containing one decimal place, of the width in inches of one unit of issue of an item.

Unit Pack Depth—A four-position numeric display, containing one decimal place, of the depth in inches of one unit of issue of an item.

Unit Price—A nine-position element containing two decimal places. The item's latest acquisition price based upon the most recent contractor price or a contractor's quote for the next projected procurement ini-

tiation. It includes the first destination transportation cost. Valid entries are dollars-and-cents format numeric. Same as Standard Price.

User ID—A three-position alpha/numeric field displaying a unique identifier for each person authorized to use WSMIS REALM.

War Consumables Distribution Objective (WCDO)—A set of documents identifying the requirements for WRM consumables, published annually by MAJCOMs and the Air Staff for areas under their control. Also used to describe the prepositioned consumables to support the WCDO.

War Reserve Material (WRM)—Materiel required, in addition to mobility equipment and POS, to support wartime activities reflected in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan.

ATTACHMENT 14A-2

EXAMPLE FORMAT FOR NON-AIRBORNE RSP/IRSP AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT CHANGES

14A2.1. Example Format for Non-Airborne MRSP/IRSP Authorization Document Changes (7 June 2002).

Date of Request:

Type of Change Requested: (Increase / Add / Delete).

Type of Unit: Reporting Command Code, (RCC=1C), and Storage Command Code (SCC=1C) (***NOTE:*** Sometimes Storing Command Code is different than the Reporting Command Code).

Kit Serial Number (KSN): (***NOTE*:** Mandatory requirement for base fielded systems- will not process request without. Exception: ANG.

UTC(s) (Unit Type Code) Supported: [6BA210].

SRD: (Standard Reporting Designator) [3-position].

FY/Qty Affected: (FY04 thru FY09) (Check current Non-Airborne "Blue Book" quantity), (Provide quantity for missing FY) (Required for support and/or future buys)

SRAN: (Stock Record Account Number) (FE4826)

Justification Statement Required: (For Changes, Adds, and Deletes) New MDS: (e.g. new unit activation. MRSP is required to support the 218 Blue Fish Flight located at Shadow AFB, FO. Unit DOC and OPlan tasked with UTC 4X8A6).

Funding Statement Required: (New MDS or Increases).

(e.g., additional funding not required for this change because).

(e.g. "Spares are on a Supply Point and being transferred to an MRSP, moving asset from one location to another" or "funding not approved yet, put in unfunded section)".

MRSP/IRSP Location Remarks: "(Please add the following statement to MRSP Note 20-5: "MDS: CRE authorized to support modified UTC(8B6E8) "Blue Thunder" located at 645th Comm. Sq, Trilie AFB NE).

Authorized MAJCOM Non-Airborne RSP Authorized Representative:

MAJCOM/Office Symbol

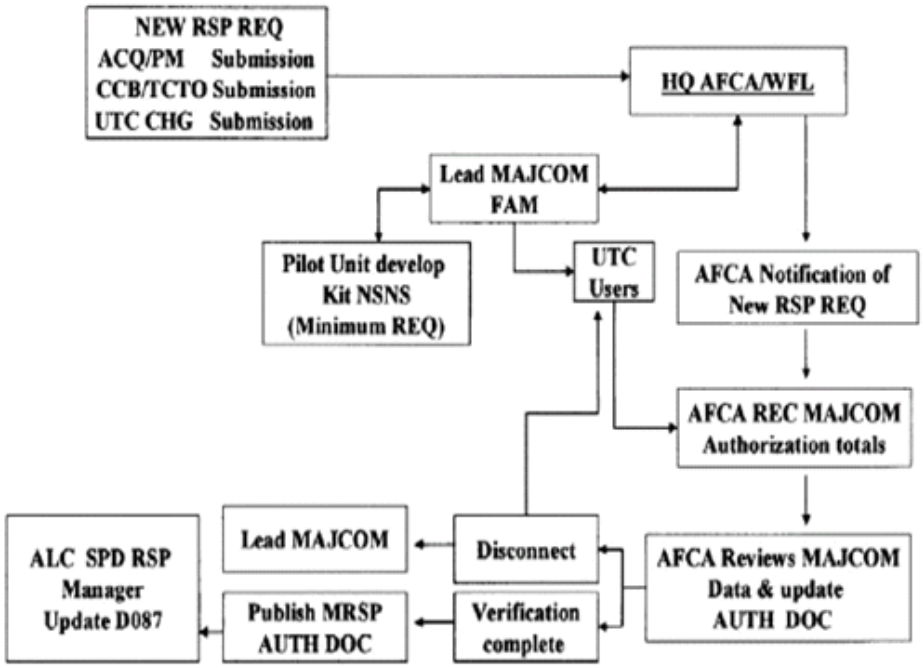
Name/Rank/Grade

DSN:

Commercial – (xxx) xxx-xxxx

E-Mail address

Figure 14A2.1. RSP Flow Chart.



ATTACHMENT 14A-3

SAMPLE AIRCRAFT RSP SERIAL NUMBER
0 F 0 1 5 C 1 C 1 8 0 0 A

14A3.1. 0 F 0 1 5 C : MDS - Position 1-6 of the PSN. Use zeros to fill unused positions.

Position 1-2 = Mission (For example: 0F, KC, 0B, MH, 0C, etc.)

Position 3-5 = Design (For example: 015, 135, 052, 053, 005, etc.)

Position 6 = Series (For example: C, R, H, J, A, etc.)

1 C: Command Code - Positions 7 and 8 of the PSN. Represents the alpha/numeric code of the command identified in the HQ USAF Authorization Document. If the package is assigned to a reserve unit, the first position of the code will be "M," if assigned to a guard unit, then the first position of the code will be "Z." The second position of the code for both guard and reserve packages will be the second character of the gaining command's code. Commonly used codes include:

0D USAFE 1C ACC

4Z…..ANG

1M AFMC 0V AFSOC

0M…..AFRES

1L AMC 0R PACAF

1 8 : PMAI - Positions 9 and 10 of the PSN. Identifies the number of aircraft or end items supported by the package. When the number of aircraft or end items supported is between 99 and 300, the following alpha codes will be used in the ninth position to indicate the first two digits of the PMAI:

Table 14A3.1. Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory Number.

	C = 10	F = 13	J = 16	M = 19	Q = 22	T = 25	W = 28
	D = 11	G = 14	K = 17	N = 20	R = 23	U = 26	X = 29
	E = 12	H = 15	L = 18	P = 21	S = 24	V = 27	

00: Package Serial Code - Positions 11 and 12 of the PSN. Position 11 identifies the type of package. Position 12 may be any letter or number to provide a unique identifier.

Table 14A3.2. Unique Package Identification.

Package Type	Position 11		Package Type	Position 11
HPMSK	H			
MRSP Contingency	0		MRSP Buy	6
IRSP Contingency	7		IRSP Buy	8

A—Package Status Code - Position 13 of the PSN.

A—Approved package.

H—Historical package.

N—New review packages, manually created.

R—Review packages, computer generated.

X—Test ("what-if") packages.

ATTACHMENT 14A-4

SAMPLE NON-AIRBORNE END ITEM SERIAL NUMBER
L P R 7 U F O R 4 8 6 0 A

14A4.1. L P R 7 U F :End Item Identifier MDS - Position 1-6 of the ESN.

Position 1 = ALC (OC is H, OO is G, SA is P, SM is F, and WR is L).

Position 2 = Constant 0.

Position 3-5 = SRD, or pseudo, if not yet assigned.

Position 6 = ALC division, unique identifier or alpha filler.

0 R: Command Code - Positions 7 and 8 of the ESN. Represents the alpha/numeric code of the command identified in the HQ USAF Authorization Document. If the package is assigned to a reserve unit, the first position of the code will be "M;" if assigned to a guard unit, then the first position of the code will be "Z." The second position of the code for both guard and reserve packages will be the second character of the gaining command's code. Commonly used codes include:

0D USAFE 0R PACAF 1C ACC

4Z ANG

0V AFSOC 1L AMC 1M AFMC

0M AFRES

4 8 : PMAI - Positions 9 and 10 of the ESN. This is the quantity of end items supported (QEIS). When the number of end items supported is between 99 and 300, the following alpha codes will be used in the ninth position to indicate the first two digits :

Table 14A4.1. PMAI Alpha Codes.

C = 10	F = 13	J = 16	M = 19	Q = 22	T = 25	W = 28
D = 11	G = 14	K = 17	N = 20	R = 23	U = 26	X = 29
E = 12	H = 15	L = 18	P = 21	S = 24	V = 27	

6 0 : Package Serial Code - Positions 11 and 12 of the ESN may be any letter or number to provide a unique identifier, and is generally zero for generic packages.

Table 14A4.2. Package Type Position 11.

HPMSK	H
MRSP Contingency	0
IRSP Contingency	7
MRSP Buy	6
IRSP Buy	8

For end items, position 11 is a numeric 0 filler, and position 12 may be an R for packages with investment items or Q for packages with only EOQ.

A—Package Status Code - Position 13 of the PSN.

A —Approved package

H —Historical package

N —New review packages, manually created

R —Review packages, computer generated

X —Test ("what-if") packages

ATTACHMENT 14A-5

SAMPLE NON-AIRBORNE /PURPOSE RSP SERIAL NUMBER
A 5 5 0 1 H O D 0 0 0 0 A A S O C 0 0 0 D 0 0 0 0 A

14A5.1. 0 E A G L E : A 5 5 0 1 H : Purpose - Position 1-6 of the PSN. Exactly as listed in the appropriate authorization document. 0 D: Command Code - Positions 7 and 8 of the PSN. Represents the alpha/numeric code of the command identified in the HQ USAF Authorization Document. If the package is assigned to a reserve unit the first position of the code will be "M;" if assigned to a guard unit, then the first position of the code will be "Z." The second position of the code for both guard and reserve packages will be the second character of the gaining command's code. Commonly used codes include:

0D USAFE 1C ACC

4Z…..ANG

1M AFMC 0V AFSOC

0M…..AFRES

1L AMC 0R PACAF

0 0 : Continuation of the Purpose, or zeros.

0 0 : Package Serial Code - Positions 11 and 12 of the PSN. Position 11 identifies the type of package. Position 12 may be any letter or number to provide a unique identifier.

Table 14A5.1. Package Codes.

PACKAGE TYPE	POSITION 11	PACKAGE TYPE	POSITION 11
HPMSK	H		
MRSP Contingency	0	MRSP Buy	6
IRSP Contingency	7	IRSP Buy	8

A — Package Status Code - Position 13 of the PSN.

A —Approved package

H —Historical package

N —New review packages, manually created

R —Review packages, computer generated

X —Test ("what-if") packages

ATTACHMENT 14A-6

D087H OUTPUT PRODUCTS

14A6.1. D087H Output Products.

Figure 14A6.1. REALM Worksheet.

REALM Worksheet
REALM Audit List
Worksheet and Audit List Data Element Definitions
*** NON-REVIEW WORKSHEET ***

ER-ID: FHH REALM WRSK/BLSS WORKSHEET PART 1 - PACKAGE HEADER DATA AIRBORNE Q-D087H-RLM-AR-WSK 09/26/97 09:08 PAG

CKAGE SERIAL NUMBER	KC135RML100DA	KC135RML100DH	KC135RML100IA	KC135RML100IH	KC135RML106DA	KC135RML106DH	KC135RML106IA
CKAGE TYPE	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
TE PACKAGE AUTHORIZED	960810	941004	960810	941004	960810	950927	960810
TE PACKAGE COMPUTED	000000	000000	960620	940707	000000	000000	960620
TE PACKAGE REVIEWED	9608	9409	9602	9406	9608	0000	9602
MP TYPE	B	B	B	B	B	B	
TH FACTOR	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
OCKAGE FACTOR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SK/BLSS SPT PRD	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
SK SET-UP DAYS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
SE O/ST WAR DELAY	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
P PEACE	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
T ALC	OC	OC	OC	OC	OC	OC	OC
C SEG GOALS							
D DSO	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
T DSO	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
C SEG GOALS							
H DSO	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
D DSO	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Y HR PROGRAM							
1	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
2	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
3	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
4	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
5	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
6	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
7	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
8	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
9	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
10	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
11	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
12	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
13	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
14	68	68	68	68	68	67	67
15	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
16	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
17	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
18	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
19	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
20	67	67	67	67	67	67	67

Figure 14A6.2. REALM Worksheet Cont.

	8QT	SRC	7QT	SRC	6QT	SRC	5QT	SRC	4QT	SRC	3QT	SRC	2QT	SRC	1QT	SRC	TOTAL	AVG/QTR
ACTUAL NRTS	49		51		70		54		46		33		32		45		380	47.5
ACTUAL RTS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0.0
ACTUAL CND	2		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2	0.2
TOTALS	51		51		70		54		46		33		32		45		382	47.7
ESTIMATED NRTS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0.0
ESTIMATED RTS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0.0
ESTIMATED CND	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0.0
TOTALS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0.0
INSTALLED	2680		2337		2442		2599		2426		2183		2293		2441		19401	2425.1
MTBD	31		15		22		39		45		38		32		38			32.5

Figure 14A6.3. REALM Worksheet Cont.

RML106DH	AGF	2	1	0	A	1	A	1	0	0.0218	0.0113	0.0105	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	10	N	65BDi
RML106IA	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0300	0.0156	0.0144	W	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	10	N	65BDi
RML106IH	AGF	2	1	0	A	1	C	1	0	0.0289	0.0240	0.0049	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	10	N	65BDi
RML200DX	AGF	2	0	0	A	0	A	1	0	0.0127	0.0127	0.0000	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	10	N	65BDi
RZL080KA	AGF	2	4	0	A	4	C	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL080KH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL080MA	AGF	2	4	0	A	4	C	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL080MH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL086IA	AGF	2	3	0	A	3	C	1	0	0.0345	0.0176	0.0169	W	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL086IH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0289	0.0240	0.0049	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL090FA	AGF	2	4	0	A	4	C	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL090FH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL090GA	AGF	2	4	0	A	4	C	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL090GH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL090HA	AGF	2	0	0	A	0	A	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL090HH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL090NA	AGF	2	0	0	A	0	A	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL090NH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL096DA	AGF	2	0	0	A	0	A	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL096DH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL096IA	AGF	2	4	0	A	4	A	1	0	0.0345	0.0176	0.0169	W	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL096IH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0289	0.0240	0.0049	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZL180HX	AGF	2	0	0	A	0	A	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZL180NX	AGF	2	0	0	A	0	A	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZR087EA	AGF	2	3	0	A	3	C	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	5	5	Y	9	9	N	65BDi
RZR087EH	AGF	2	1	0	A	1	A	1	0	0.0251	0.0251	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	6	6	Y	12	9	N	65BDi
RZR087HA	AGF	2	3	0	A	3	C	1	0	0.0463	0.0347	0.0116	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZR087HH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	M	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZR088EA	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	C	1	0	0.0345	0.0176	0.0169	W	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZR088EH	AGF	2	1	0	A	1	A	1	0	0.0289	0.0240	0.0049	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
RZR088HA	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	C	1	0	0.0345	0.0176	0.0169	W	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	5	5	Y	9	14	N	65BDi
RZR088HH	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	A	1	0	0.0289	0.0240	0.0049	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RRR	Y	6	6	Y	12	14	N	65BDi
ROD0900A	AGF	2	3	0	A	3	C	1	0	0.0218	0.0218	0.0000	N	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	5	5	Y	9	9	N	65BDi
ROD0900H	AGF	2	2	0	A	2	C	1	0	0.0218	0.0113	0.0105	W	Y	1.00	N	N	LRU	RR	Y	6	6	Y	12	9	N	65BDi

Figure 14A6.4. NON review Worksheet.

```
                                   *** NON-REVIEW WORKSHEET ***
USER-ID: FHH            REALM WORKSHEET - PSN FOR REALM OUTPUT REPORT          Q-D087H-RLM-AR-WSK  09/26/97 07:53 PAGE     :
                        PART 5 - CONTROL LIST IN NSN ORDER

PACKAGE      DESIGN:  C135
                                                                                                                        E
                                                                                                                        R
                                                                SUBGROUP      I&S                     IM  IM ES  ITM    R
    NSN            NOUN                 PART  NUMBER             MASTER       MASTER       WUC   SOS ALC CD CD  TYP SRD C

5895004713174CX  MONITOR,TRANSPO GD5382                     5895004713174 5895004713174 65BDA  FLZ WRN 4Q LB  LRU AGF T

*  END OF REPORT  *****
```

Figure 14A6.5. REALM Package Header Data Worksheet.

```
ID:  FHH REALM WRSK/BLSS AUDIT REPORT PART 1 - PACKAGE HEADER DATA          Q-D087H-OUR-RQ-AUD 09/29/97 09:06:2

GE SERIAL NUMBER    0F015E0R1800A 0F015E0R1800H 0F015E0R1800R 0F015E0R1800X
GE TYPE             A             A             A
 PACKAGE AUTHORIZED 960816        950930        000000        000000
 PACKAGE COMPUTED   960718        951129        000000        961204
 PACKAGE REVIEWED   9602          9504          9706          0000
 TYPE               B             B             B
 FACTOR             1             1             1             1
AGE FACTOR          1.00          1.00          1.00          1.00
'BLSS SPT PRD       30            30            30            30
 SET-UP DAYS        2             2             2             2
 O/ST WAR DELAY     30            30            30            30
EACE                0             0             0             0
LC                  WR            WR            WR
EG GOALS
SO                  6.65          6.65          6.65          6.65
SO                  6.3           5.3           6.3           6.3
EC GOALS
SO                  .00           .00           .00           .00
SO                  .0            .0            .0            .0
R PROGRAM
 1                  57            57            57            57
 2                  57            57            57            57
 3                  56            56            56            56
 4                  56            56            56            56
 5                  56            56            56            56
 6                  56            56            56            56
 7                  56            56            56            56
 8                  56            56            56            56
 9                  56            56            56            56
10                  56            56            56            56
11                  39            39            39            39
12                  39            39            39            39
13                  39            39            39            39
14                  39            39            39            39
15                  39            39            39            39
16                  39            39            39            39
17                  39            39            39            39
18                  39            39            39            39
19                  39            39            39            39
20                  39            39            39            39
21                  39            39            39            39
22                  39            39            39            39
23                  38            38            38            38
24                  38            38            38            38
```

Figure 14A6.6. REALM Audit Report Part 3 Worksheet.

```
USER-ID:  FHH REALM WRSK/BLSS AUDIT REPORT PART 3 - NSN DESCRIPTION & REMARKS Q-D067H-OUR-
RQ-AUD 09/29/97 09:06:23 PAGE:    1

        NSN          ITEM TYPE   MDS/ASD                    COMMONALITY
  6130013339064FX      SRU       0F015E

OTHER PSN  NEXT HIGHER ASSY  QPNHA                              0F015E
     DESCRIPTION:

1270012308578FX    1

1270013619240FX    1
          REMARKS:  ADD'L WUC KFU
```

ATTACHMENT 14A-7

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

14A7.1. Reserved For Future Use.

ATTACHMENT 14A-8

FREQUENTLY USED FORMULAS

MEAN TIME BETWEEN DEMAND (MTBD)

$$MTBD = \frac{\text{Flying Hours X QPA}}{\text{Total Reparable Generations}}$$

TOTAL ORGANIZATIONAL AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE DEMAND RATE (TOIMDR)

$$TOIMDR = \frac{100}{MTBD}$$

DEPOT DEMAND RATE (DDR)

DDR = TOIMDR - BRR

PERCENT NOT REPARABLE THIS STATION (%NRTS)

%NRTS = 1 - BRR/TOIMDR

NOP FORMULAS

1. General

$$\text{Mean Sorties Between Demands (MSBD)} = \frac{\text{Peacetime Sorties x QPA}}{\text{Total Reparable Generations}}$$

Then, determine the wartime requirement to be NOP-ed by,

$$\text{NOP Quantity} = \frac{\text{Wartime Sorties}}{\text{MSBD}}$$

Then, for feasible cannibalization items, subtract fifty percent of the surge period NMCS goal. A feasible cann item is defined in **paragraph 14.29.5.7.**.

For example, for an RSP supporting an 18 PMAI unit whose MDS has a surge DSO percent of 83%, if the quantity determined using the MSBD technique shown above is 10, do the following.

18 X 83% = 14.94 (number of DSO aircraft)

PMAI minus the number of DSO aircraft = NMCS goal, so, 18 minus 14.94 = 3.06

That means that three aircraft are expected to be available cann birds, so subtract half of that, or 1.53, from the wartime requirement to get the NOP quantity that goes into D087H.

Since the wartime requirement in this example is 10, the NOP quantity is 10 - 1.53 = 8.47 and round up to a whole number, therefore, 9 is the NOP quantity.

2. NOP Quantities for Wheels

$$\text{NOP Quantity} = \frac{\text{\# of Wartime Sorties for 5 Days of Surge Period}}{\text{\# of Wartime Landings per Wheel X QPA}}$$

WARNING!: Wartime sortie rates that can be identified to a weapon system are classified as SECRET. Be careful how you display and label this information.

NOTE: For aircraft that do not deploy tire change capability, wheel requirements are set equal to tire requirements

3. NOP Quantities for Tires

$$\text{NOP Quantity} = \frac{\text{\# of Wartime Landings (for Support Period) X QPA}}{\text{Mean Landings Between Demand}}$$

Combat Air Forces (CAF)

$$\text{NOP Quantity} = \frac{\text{\# of Wartime Sorties X QPA}}{\text{\# of Landings per Tire}}$$

4. NOP Quantities for Gun System Spares

Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)

$$\text{Mean Rounds Between Failure} = \text{Peacetime } \frac{\text{Rounds Fired X QPA}}{\text{Total \# of Failures}}$$

Wartime Rounds Fired = Combat Load X Expenditure Per Sortie Factor (EPSF) X # of Wartime Sorties

$$\text{Then, NOP Quantity} = \frac{\text{Wartime Rounds Fired.}}{\text{Mean Rounds Between Failure}}$$

NOTE: Expenditure Per Sortie Factor (EPSF) is classified.

Combat Air Forces (CAF)

Mean Round Between Failure (MRBF) for Gun Systems Spares

$$\text{MRBF (Per Thousand Rounds Fires)} = \frac{\text{Total \# of Rounds Fired } ^3 1000}{\text{Total \# of Failures}}$$

NOP Quantity For Gun System Spares

$$\text{NOP Quantity} = \frac{\text{EPSF x Sortie rate x PAA x \# of Days Support}}{\text{MRBF (Per thousand Rounds Fired)}}$$